IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,946—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST
CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of sailing 6 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
h May	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
h ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....
h ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
st ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	.....
h June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
h ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	.....
t ,,	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
h ,,	INDIA	8300	.....	.....
h July.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
h ,,	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	.....
h ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
th ,,	EGYPT	8000	.....	.....
d Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
h ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....
h ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
rd ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	.....
th ,,	SALSETTE	16000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*These Vessels will call at MALTA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call M'lles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of York*	7810	18 July	26 July	30 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 Aug.	21 Aug.	6 Sept.	.....
City of London*	6875	3 Sept.	11 Sept.	26 ,,	.....
City of Coventry	7467	20 ,,	27 ,,	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*	5415	25 ,,	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of London	9000	2 Oct.	8 ,,	22-23 ,,	.....
City of Benares	6973	8 ,,	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta	7630	11 ,,	18 ,,	3 Nov.	.....
City of York*	7810	21 ,,	29 ,,	13 ,,	.....
New York					
Seaview	9010	1 Nov.	8 Nov.	24 ,,	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 ,,	21 ,,	7 Dec.	.....
City of Athens*	5594	25 ,,	2 Dec.	.....	18 Dec.

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.

Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	841	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	695	957	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin, FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

For passages and full particulars, apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO DURBAN VIA ZANZIBAR, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Konig	4900	Coltzan	17th May 1913
Praesident	3310	Schutt	3rd June 1913
Kanzler	3000	Schapp	16th June 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE EAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

* Wireless Telegraphy Twin-screw.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1913.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

IN THE END TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 8th May.	9 a.m.	† C. M.
Lhasa	2181	Friday 9th May	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Mon. 12th May	11 a.m.	* P.D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 8th May, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Barala," 3,148, tons, on Thursday the 8th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday, 15th May
†Lindula	3358	,, 29th ,,
*Pentakota	3418	,, 12th June.
†Pundua	3305	,, 26th June.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lightning," 3,315 tons, on or about 15th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY
6th May, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May 1913
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	10th May.
China	6017	N. Giurovich	28th May.
Persia	5895	G. Bartole	28th June

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ,, 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back ,, 908 to.. 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ,, 525
To London via Trieste .. ,, 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back ,, 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ,, 675
To London via Trieste .. ,, 529 to 544*
To London via Trieste and back ,, 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	6th June 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

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BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.

9, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

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BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) ,, 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... ,, 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

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THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERV FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya.	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... ,, 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioysang	Tilnling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria.

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

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Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipoh
Foochow	Manila	Tienstin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangokok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tienstin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 to a.m. 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
,,do. subscribed	,,	45,000,000
		100,000,000 =say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

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Manager

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It has been recommended as important in the highest degree that the student of the Pianoforte should acquire a knowledge of the construction and history of the pianoforte; the instruments so capable of tone shading and yet so little understood by 95 per cent. of those who use it. Gradation of power in the pianoforte is one of the assets of the pianist and is one which adds effectiveness of performance if applied with a modicum of good taste. A perusal, therefore, of those instructive articles on the pianoforte in Grove's Dictionary, of Music and Musicians, will serve to furnish valuable information which will enable the student to trace through the centuries the gradual addition of various improvements to the pianoforte and which will undoubtedly add to the interest of the pianist who will all the more enjoy the perfect touch and soulful tone of the English-made

BROADWOOD,

if it be remembered that neither Bach nor Mozart were so privileged but had to be content with the jingle and tinkle of the clavichords and harpsichords which have for many years past found a resting place from finger-fury.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR BROADWOOD PIANOFORTES,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

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CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,

CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,

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KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,

And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

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CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE TIME TESTED REMEDY FOR THESE TERRIBLE DISEASES.

MALARIA, AGUE, INFLUENZA, FEVER,

IS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS.

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain, work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

ON and after MONDAY, May 5th, the business of the above Corporation will be conducted at No. 40, CHURCHGATE STREET, as formerly.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament and one codicil of MANSUKHLAL MUGUTLAL MUNSHI, late of Bombay Kayastha, Hindu Inhabitant, Solicitor, a widower, deceased.

HIRALAL MANSUKHLAL MUGUTLAL MUNSHI of Bombay, Kayastha, Hindu Inhabitant, Solicitor residing at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay, and Beharilal Mansukhlal Munshi, also of Bombay, Kayastha, Hindu inhabitant, having no occupation, residing at Kalbadevi Road aforesaid, two of the Executors named in the said will and codicil of the said deceased ..... Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Thirteen, and in the third year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI, The 28th day of April 1913. Messrs. MANSUKHLAL JAMSETJI HIRALAL & CO., Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO, BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER, The "Bombay Gazette."

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES

BELTS, ENEMAS,
SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices. Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co., Drug. Stores,
35, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per „ *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30, 8-30 and 10.
Dumas's Great Novel
MONTE CRISTO.
Acted Before your Eyes.
For power and beauty this film is unsurpassed.

OUR SCIENTIFIC FILM,
CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.
The Secrets of Life Revealed.

I ASK YOUR DAUGHTER IN MARRIAGE.
The story of a resourceful lover.

RIEDL BROTHERS
In a new and improved programme.

BY GENERAL REQUEST
THE GRAND NATIONAL
Every night at 10 o'clock show.

CINEMA DE LUXE,

GAIETY THEATRE.
CINEMA THEATRES CO., LTD.

TO-NIGHT TWO HOUSES, 6-30 and 10.

** MISS MARIE GODWIN **
The Charming Soubrette in Songs and Dances.

** THE MELBOURNES **
In A New Musical Sketch
"GOODBYE FOR EVER."
** EILEEN MELBOURNE **
A DAINTY SINGER OF DAINTY SONGS.

Our "Exclusive" Pictures include
"ZAZA,"
A Celebrated Play by Celebrated Actors.
Beautifully Coloured by Pathe's Process.
WILD WALES
A Glorious Travel Subject in Pathe's Colour.
TOPICALS.....COMEDY.....COMICS.

NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

THE "ALCAZAR,"

CINEMA THEATRES Co., Ltd.
EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10
100's Turned away again last night.
BOOK YOUR SEATS "NOW."
** MDLLE. LYGIE **
IN HER LATEST ORIGINAL CREATION
"THE BUTTERFLYS"
A KALEIDOSCOPE OF COLOURS.
** LEO GEORGE, **
CHARACTER IMPERSONATOR.
In Character from the Works of
"CHARLES DICKENS."
AUGMENTED BY OUR PICTURES.
FROM COUNTRY TO TOWN.
OUR "EXCLUSIVE" PHOTO-PLAY.
COMICS, COMEDY and PATHE'S GAZETTE.

NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of about369 bales of cotton and lose cotton in boras.

Under instructions from Messrs. P. and O. S. N. Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public Auction. This day. TUESDAY, the 6th May, 1913, at 3 p.m, (S.T.), at prince's Dock onld yellow gate neark K. Shed, on account of the concerned the under mentioned cotton :—

Ex. S. S. "Bauca."

About 369 hales of cotton and loose cotton in boras damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 percent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of about 3,194 Bales of High Class Staple Cotton.

Under instructions from Messrs. P. & O. S. N. Coy. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 7th May, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Mody Bunder, north near Carnac Bunder, on account of the concerned the undermentioned damaged cotton.

Ex. S. S. "Banca."

About 3,194 bales stated to be high class staple cotton shipped by Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha : The Japan Cotton Trading Co. and others.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1913.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE :—
25-26 Waterloo Street, CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Commencing SATURDAY, 3rd May 1913.
SEE OUR 2
GRAND STAR FILMS
1.—MONTE CRISTO
3 PARTS 3,500 feet 3 PARTS
2.—BLOTED BRAND. WESTERN DRAMA.
PRICES Re. 1, and Ans. 8, 4 and 2.

TIME.

FIRST SHOW	7 to 8-30 p.m.
SECOND SHOW	9 to 10-30 p.m.
THIRD SHOW	11 to 12-30 p.m.

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
5-15 to 6-45 p.m. (S.T.)

NOTICE.

GRAND PRIZES ARE GIVEN AWAY EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY DURING THE MATINEE'S SHOW.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

OWING TO PRESSURE OF WORK.

NIGHT SHIFT WANTED.

AT ONCE
FOR THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
LIMITED.

20 First Class COMPOSITORS.
12 „ „ MACHINEMEN.
Hours—8 P. M. to 4 A. M.

Apply at once to
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary,
"Bombay Gazette," Limited.
Homjee Street.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARCKS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grtatan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds. Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette," Electric Press

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

WANTED AT ONCE, thoroughly competent SHORTHAND TYPIST, preferably with some knowledge of electrical engineering work, state pay required. Apply Box No. 714, care of this paper.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply :—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights. Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, or Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, beautifully furnished with up-to-date sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 931, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, overlooking sea, fitted with up to date requirements. Apply Box No. 926, care of this Paper.

AIRY FLAT, Facing Apollo Piers Fittings up-to-date. Apply Box No. 930, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room. etc. Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO by Collard and Collard of London. In first rate condition. Price Rs. 345. Apply to Box No. 917, care of this Paper.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market
for brass work and all kinds
of Metals.
Obtainable from
all shops
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS.
Hull, England.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
NEW VARIETY PROGRAMME. A PICK OF THE WORLD'S PICTURES.
SEE THE NEW POWERFUL DRAMA
A FLASH OF LIGHT.
A PICTURE WHICH WILL GO STRAIGHT TO THE HEART.

The other Items are :—

1. GUARD'S MAN'S BRIDE.....(Pathetic Drama).
2. CAPTURE OF A VAGRANT.....(Colored Drama).
3. HAUNTED CASTLE.....(Magic effects).
4. HIGHFLYER'S AEROPLANE.....(Comic).
5. FOOLSHEAD ON FURLOUGH.

4 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 and 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOW on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30. P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

IN THE PRESS PRICE Rs. 5.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT BOMBAY.

1913.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, England.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India; TEEACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

"SHELL"	"SHELL"
MEANS	MEANS
SATISFACTION	SPEED.

WANTED.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WANTED for the Office of the Undersigned a EUROPEAN CLERK, experienced in Railway stores work procedure. Salary according to qualifications. Application, with copies of testimonials, should be submitted to the undersigned.

CHIEF ENGINEER,
G. I. P. Railway,
Victoria Terminus.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY, a CLERK. Must have excellent knowledge of English, be a good Typist and produce good certificates.

Apply between the hours of 12 and 1, at Royal Naval Depot, Arsenal, Fort.

Permanency for suitable man. Wages Rs. 50—60 per mensem.

W. H. HUGHES,
Assistant Paymaster in charge,
R. N. Depot, Bombay

KING GEORGE V. ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.
APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED

FOR a duly qualified, full-time MEDICAL OFFICER for Dispensary and District work. Candidates should be familiar with the working of Tuberculosis and Tuberculin Dispensaries in Europe and with the Technique of Tuberculin administration.

Salary according to qualifications, from Rs. 250—350. Apply by letter only with original testimonials before the 15th instant to—

THE JOINT HONORARY SECRETARIES,
King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League,
Princess Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

BOARD and LODGINGS required by a YOUNG ENGLISHMAN. Terms must be moderate. Has no objection to sharing a room. Write with full particulars to Box No. 946, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWELVE EXPERIENCED BOOKBINDERS. Apply MANAGER, The Bombay Gazette.

A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at once. Must be competent to take charge of the printing of a newspaper. Write, giving full particulars, salary required, etc., to Box No. 929, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right men. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING, by an Anglo-Indian, from the 1st June, in Elphinstone Circle, or near PROXIMITY. Apply W. A., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A MUKADUM Machine Minder. One able to speak English. Good salary to the right man. Write, with full particulars, to Box No. 945, care of "Bombay Gazette."

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED 20 BOYS FOR SALE of Newspapers. Apply MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—By Englishman, FURNISHED BUNGALOW or FLAT, on Woodhouse Road or Colaba. Apply Box No. 921, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—An English gentlemen would like to take up RESIDENCE with European couple as paying guest. Terms moderate, and Fort preferred. Write to Box No. 943, care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 6 0
Monthly...	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quaterly...	„ 7 0
Monthly...	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY ...	... TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette.'

See Special Short Advertisements Column

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0 per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards..	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement column... ... ... Re. 1½ per Inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

B. O. C. KEROSINES

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A. & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI STREET OR BARBHAYA MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay as the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Allabhoy Abdoollabhoy, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on Tuesday, the 13th day of May, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

The following landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land of Fazendari land or ground belonging to the Church of N. S. De Esperance together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the West Side of Nagdevi Street or Barbhaya Moholla without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 116 6-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of land Revenue under old No. 4, new No. nil, old Survey No. 1040, and new Survey No. 2126 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the north by the house of Withoo Bhugwan on or towards the south by the house of Gowrojee [illegible] on or towards the east by the [illegible]'s passage and on or towards the west by Nagdevi Street or Barbhaya Moholla [illegible] premises are assessed by the [illegible]ncy under Ward B., No. 343 and [illegible]901-3 and are in the occupation [illegible] and his tenants.

[illegible]e particulars and conditions of Sale may be had of the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th May, 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMONDS, PEARLS AND EMERALD JEWELLERY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at 3 p. m. (S. T.), by order of the mortgagee Messrs. Solomon Saleh Sopher, and on account and risk of Shua David Bechor, the mortgagor, the following:—

One lot pearls weighing about 210 chows and two pearls weighing about 235 chows.

One neck chain set with diamonds.

Two emerald rings and about six loose diamonds, weighing about 7 1-2 ratis.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Property, at Parel.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 4 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Messrs. Raja Lukhma by an indenture of mortgage dated 18th October, 1896, and by indenture of transfer of mortgage dated 8th October, 1898, and on account and risk of Chintaman Raghoba Bhiooba Chinman and Morgesh Chintaman the mortgagors, the following:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land situate at Parel Village, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (1908) three hundred and eight square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 55, New No. A-14189, Old Survey No. "none," and New Survey No. 91, and bounded on the north by a public passage on the south by a public passage, on the east partly by the property of Janardan Runchord and partly by the property of Parashram Wasudeoji, and on the west by a public passage.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Parel Village, in the City, and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (136) one hundred and thirty-six square yards or thereabouts, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 55, New No. C-14188, and New Survey No. 1298, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "F" Ward No. 2553, Street No. 1247, and bounded on the north and east by the property of Jagonnath and Janardhan Ranchord, and on the south and west by public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office 6 Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th May, 1913.

GREAT FACING THE SEA. WESTERN HOTEL. FORT, BOMBAY.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Lightning, 2,121 tons, Captain J. F. Crookston, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 45 passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer Begum, 2,942 tons, Captain R. M. Dooley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, 2 cabin and 55 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Fultala, 2,702 tons, Captain H.W. Tallcut, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Moulmein via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Khosrou, 2,410 tons, Captain J. Hannah, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Massawa, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

The Rubattino Line steamer Sicilia, 3,186 tons, Captain D. Maganzini, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Genoa, with a general cargo, 40] cabin and 41 passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bankura, 1,905 tons, Captain J. B. H. Whytehead, arrived n harbour on Sunday from Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Kish, 3,148 tons, Captain E. Robertson, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta with a general cargo of coal.

The steamer Caithness, 2,222 tons, Captain J. Ridland, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Blyth, with a cargo of coal.

The Wilson Line steamer Bassano, 2,762 tons, Captain J. Boxhold, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbro, 21st April, via Hull and Karachi with a general cargo.

The Japan Line steamer Rangoon Maru, 3,316 tons, Captain G. Kamoshita, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe via intermediate ports, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Ward ...R I M
R I M S Minto ..Lieut G H Finnis...R I Marine
Patrick Stewart...Towns nd.....I G T S
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr La Touche ..R I M
H M S Swiftsure...Capt Nugent...Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 5.

Bahrein...1402 Grant...P. Gulf...Arab Stm Co
Barala ..1899 Milne .....M M & Co
Begum.....2942 Dooley .....T M and Co
Bassano.....2762 Boxhall .....J F and Co
Caithness...2222 Ridland.....T M and Co
Cheltonian.....2761 Jones .....K N & Co
Canara.....3849 Phillips .....M M & Co
Crossby.....2530 Williamson .....T M and Co
Dwarka ...739 Moxon ...Repairing.....24-4.....M M & Co
Dan .....2739 Cuchiel ...W and A G and Co
Faris.....787 Coates.....Arab Steamers
Fultalja .....2702 Tallent .....M M and Co
Galavale .....2441 Scoare.....A Yule
Istrar.....2979 Jacob.....K N & Co
Itola.....3401 Tucker.....M M & Co
Kassra .....504 Burbridge.....M M & Co
Konig .....3176 Caltzen.....A S & Co
Kalona.....3209 Keasley...W & A G & Co
Khosrou .....2410 Hannah...Bo and P S N Co
Kish .....3148 Robertson...W and A G and Co
Lightening...121 Croaston.....M M and Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Rio Sado.....Ortegoo.....Port Gun boat
Rangoon Maru...316 Kamoshita...N Y Kaisha
Sigram.....1334 Cnarheim.....
Shah Jehan .....698 Nacoda.....Nacoda
Stephanotis.....2584 Goodridge .....
Steinfels .....2584 Alterneyan ...W & A G&Co
Vellore .....3168 Kiddleton...30-4...T M&Co
Yola .....2246 Williams...L Dreyfus & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—MAY 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Assaye	4359	Cookman	Shanghai	7-5	P and O S N Co
B Ormiston	3147	Hamilton	...	...	J F & Co
D & E Iran	4066	Peabody	...	...	K N & Co
F City of Manchester	3533	...	Karachi	8-5	Martin... K N & Co
H Helios	850	Knudsen	...	...	F F C & Co
K Bauca	3794	Potter	Kore	...	P & O Co
K Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Jeddah	10-5	T M & Co
M Magdala	3134	Galloway	...	15-5...	W & A G & Co
N Clintonia	2440	Mathews	Genoa	8-5	R E Collins & Co
O Hatumet	2584	Peters	Naples	7-5...	T M and Co
P Falls of Nith	3021	Mackenzie	Antwerp	9-5...	W and A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Habsburg	2455	Selerich...	A L S N Co
2	Elysia	3998	Cowrley	W & A G & Co
3	Austria	4830	Casulich	A L S N Co
4	Brankome Hall	2727	Field	K N & Co
6	Chanda	3951	Cunningham	9-5...MM& Co
7	Den of Airlie	3735	Thomson	M'seilles...8 5...K N & Co
8	Wartenfels	2834	Reimer	W & A G &Co
9	Tanneofels	3411	Gordes	Karachi ...8-5 W & A G & Co
10&11	Huntsman	4827	Goldsman	Dunkirk 9-5...T M & Co
12&13	Persia	4154	Bradshaw	? and O Co
15	African Monarch	2593	Dakers	Kobe... 10-5...T M & Co
16	Bandkirs	1905	Whitehead	Busreh... 15-5...M M and Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bo S N Co
Command	71	Golam	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commander.	From
4	Khosrou	Hannah	Massowa, Ap 22
	Sicilia	Maganzini	Genoa, April
	Kish	Robertson	Calcutta, Ap 22
	Bankura	Whytehead	Busreh, Apl 22
	Caithness	Ridland	Blyth, Apl 1
	Fultala	Tallcut	Moulmein, Apl 1
	Lightning	Crookston	Calcutta, Ap 23
5	Begum	Dooley	Calcutta, Apl 2
	Bassano	Boxhall	Mbro, Mar 1
	Rangoon	Kamoshita	Kobe, Apl 5

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Konig, for Zanzibar, etc.
" Sicilia, for Genoa, etc.
" Lightning, for Calcutta.
Brig Flor de Mar, for Cutch Mandvi.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Lahore, homeward bound, arrived at Marseilles on the morning of the 4th instant. The same Co.'s steamer City of Naples, outward bound, left Liverpool on the evening of the 2nd instant. The same Co.'s steamer Sandon Hall, outward bound, sailed from Port Said on the 3rd instant and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 15th instant. The same Co.'s steamer City of Lucknow, outward bound, sailed from Port Said on the 4th instant and is due to arrive in Aden on the 17th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Banksome Hall s—750 cwts myrabolams, J M Billimoria and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Banksome Hall s—50 cwts gum olibanum, and 126 cwts gum Arabic, J Nurbberam and Co.

Castalia s—80 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Den of Airlie s—28 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—600 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co; 14 cases opium, P and O S N Co.

FOR HULL.

Huntsman s—2,000 cwts cotton seed, A Khimji; 4,000 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co; 8,000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Istar s—50 cwts gum olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 1,000 cwts mustard seed, A Blascheck and Co; 880 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton W Wolf and Sons; 25 bales hemp, K Visram and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Magda'a s—3.000 cwts crushed bones, J Livingston and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, and 9,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Iran s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devechand and Co; 100 cwts gum Arabic, M Jafferbhoy; 983 cwts linseed, G Bhimji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Falls of Nith s—550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Chanda s—1,162 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 110 bales cotton, N F and C Corporation; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Tannaufels s—20 bales cow hides, H Gannon and Co; 2 pots rose oil, M Jafferbhoy.

Wartenfels s—110 bales cotton, N F and C Corporation; 521 bales cotton, Ralli Bros: 1,312 cwts myrambolams, P Mathuradas and Co; 500 cwts buffalo horns, Hollingshurst and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Wartenfels s—742 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Den of Airlie s—765 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

Sicilia s—102 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co

Clintonia s—306 bales cotton, 5,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, 3,000. cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TORRE ANNUNZATA.

Hatument s—10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros

Riverdale s—10,000 cwts wheat, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR MESSINA.s

Sicilia s—4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR CATANIA.

Sicilia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR PALERMO.

Sicilia s—6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

Sicilia s—1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Sicilia s—210 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR TRIESTE.

Austria s—60 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer; 55 bales cottonfly, Solomon Bros.

Habsburg s—114 bales cotton, Bombay Co Ltd; 456 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 550 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 125 cwts gum olibanum, J Narbberam and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—290 bales cotton, Bombay Co Ltd; 200 bales cottom A Blascheck and Co; 100 cwts gum olibanum, G Suchidina and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Habsburg s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, M Somji.

PORT SAID (For orders).

Yola s—208,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—200 bales cotton twist, M B Kaisha; 2 pots and 2 cases perfumery oil, E A Mochala; 11 cwts genda horns, S Vazeer; 81 lbs. ivory, M Kassain; 70 chests opium, S Hakamchand; 9 cases opium, P and O S N Co; 95 cwts dry fruits, J Permanand.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—13 cwts condiments, E F Kavarana.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Assaye s—2 cases perfumery oil, C A Mehalla.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 5.

Steamer City of Manchester from Liverpool, Agent—Killick Nixon and Co; 126 cases bricks, 37 coils rope, 842 crates bottles, 286 cases window glass, 389 cases lampware, 52 cases nails, 3 cases locks, 2 cases skins, 365 bdle buckets, 30 Hhds ale, 50 case beer, 7 bris wine, 156 drums oil, 5 bris lubricating oil, 12 cases yellow metel sheets, 8 bales paper, 30 cases, and 1,467 kegs paint and colour, 218 cases biscuits, 900 boxes, and 25 cases soap, 16 cases toilet soap, 2,691 bales, and 1,423 cases cotton goods, 15 cases cotton and linen, 4 bales and 3 cases cotton and silk, 1 bale and 14 cases cotton and woolens, 238 bales, and 133 cases cotton yarn, 8 cases linens, 132 bales and 10 cases silk yarn, 13 bales, and 21 cases woolens, 710 bags, 205 drums, 312 kegs soda, 53 cases confectionery, 4 cases cigarettes, 16 casks wax.

Steamer Fultala from Moulmein, Agents.—M M and Co; 682 bdles, 80 coils, coir yarn, 5 cases ghee, 1 and 31 khollis 2 cases hooka shells, 38,435 bags rice, 87 bags black pepper, 230 bags teak squares, 3 cases cigars

Steamer Bankura, from Busreh, Agents—M M and Co; 7 bundles hides, 6 bundles skins, 10 bundles and 144 bags gum, 92 bales and 6 bags fish, 2,386 bags sardines, 5 cases fishmaws, 7 bundles sharkfins, 1,032 bags wheat, 112 bags dates, 98 bags garlic, 42 bags almonds, 200 cases rosewater, 10 bundles specie, 46 bags castorseed, 1 box and 5 cases shells, 1 bundle and 2,120 bales cotton 25 bundles wool.

Steamer Kassra from Busreh, Agents M M and Co; 3 bales skins, 6 bundles skins, 18 bags galls, 15 cases ghee, 1 bag gum, 20 bags almondkernels, 98 bags castor seed, 1 case shells, 43 docras cotton, 1 case gold coins 7 bundles specie.

Steamer Lightening from Calcutta viaCoast, Agents—M M and Co; 202 bags coffee, 8,026 bundles 71 coils, and 261 jettas, coir manufactures, 68 cases fish in oil, 1 bundle horns, 9 bundles fishmaws, 26 bundles sharkfins, 23 bags hides untanned, 17 bags manure, 56 bags cocoanuts, 18 bags copra, 10 cask C N oil, 1 bundle ivory, 58 bales cotton waste, 343 bales cotton, 72 casks castor oil, 117 bags ginger, 92 bags pepper, 81 bag turmeric, 140 bags sugar 7 casks mollasses, 107 bundles 5 cases jaggery, 35 bags sandlewood, 10 cases cigars, 24 cases tea, 16 bdles plants.

Steamer Konig from Durban Agents—A Strandes and Co; 41 pieces, 1 case ivory 214 cases ghee, 7 bags castorseed, 59 bags cowries.

Steamer Kish from Calcutta, Agents—W and A Graham and Co; 6,863 tons coal.

Steamer Caithness from Blyth, Agents—T Morrison and Co; 4,916 tons coal.

Steamer Begum from Calcutta, Agents—T Morrisson and Co; 216 cases candles, 8 cases nitric acid, 3,467 bdles, 147 jottas coir manufactures, 73 robbin copra, 39 bags cocoanuts, 575 bales gunnies, 99 bales jute twine, 25 casts methytaled spirit, 45 coils rope manila, 422 tons pig iron, 43 cases whisky, 5 drums paint oil, 11 cases indigo, 31 bales paper, 50 boxes, 6 crates, 167 drums, 1,692 keys paint and colour, 458 bales cotton, 107 bags turmeric, 732 bags and 31 jottas pepper, 54 bags chillies 175 koilies hooka, shells, 26 bags horns, 34 bdles, and 29 bags cardamonns, 1 case cotton waste, 32 chests tea, 32 chests sleepers, 1,666 piece, 81 bdles teak scantling, 169 teak squares.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.....	6	m 11	39	28	1
		11	21 a	26	10
Wed.....	7	0	15 a	28	6
		11	55 a	26	9
Thurs ...	8	0	52 a	28	7
Fri	9	m 0	22	26	6
		1	31 a	28	5

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.....	6	m 4	58	15	8
		5	34 a	18	8
Wed.....	7	m 5	30	15	2
		6	10 a	19	10
Thurs ...	8	m 6	3	14	11
		6	46 a	19	2
Fri	9	m 9	37	14	11
		7	24 a	19	7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise.	Sunset.
6 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 9m.	do 7h. 2m
7 (Wednes)	do 6h 8m.	do 7h. 2m
8 (Thurs)	do 6h. 8m.	do 7h. 3m
9 (Friday)	do 6h. 7m.	do 7h. 3m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last quarter, April 24th, 11h. 39 2m. a.m.; New Moon, May 6th 1h. 54-3m. p.m.; First quarter, 13th, 5h 15-0m. p.m.; Full Moon, 20th, 0h. 48-1m. p.m.; Last quarter, 28th. 5h. 33 7m. a. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA CINEMATOGRAPH.

The variety hall and picture palace at Sandhurst road, popularly known as "Olympia," has been for the last three evenings continually drawing large houses, the chief attraction being their star film, "Monte Cristo." The story of Count de Monte Cristo has been a popular one and the pictures are taken in such sequence that the whole tale is unfolded to every one of the spectators. The comic part of the programme is also very well selected

HARISHCHANDRA ON THE SCREEN.

The Coronation Cinematograph is this week exhibiting the well known Indian melodrama "Harishchandra," an ancient Hindu king held in great reverence for his virtues, specially his truthfulness. He is made to pass through the strictest ideals and his patience is put to the utmost test. He loses his crown and country, his dear wife and only child, he is called upon to execute his own beloved wife on a false charge of murder. He bears all this but sticks to virtue. At last the reward comes. No wonder large numbers of Indians should flock to see the film.

Since the formation of the Bengal Presidency with a Governor, various memorials have been made, requesting the transfer of the Sylhat District, in Assam, to Bengal. It is stated that it is not the intention of the Government of India to include Sylhet in Bengal.

A MESSAGE just received from Mergui, reports the grounding near Vergui of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Ziada," but no particulars have been received yet.

The Duke of Connaught has become patron of the Esperanto Congress to be held at Easthourne at Whitsuntide. He has also become patron of the Anglo-American Exhibition to be held at Shepherd's Bush in 1914.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible—MADON, SONS & Co., The Original Madon's, Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

COOKE.—At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, on the 28th April, Margaret Elizabeth (Daisy Clarke), wife of Conrad Allan Cooke, District Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Accession Day.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 5-10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Coronation Cinematograph "Harishchandra," Sandhurst-road.

Maxim: A little of truth repels much that is false, even as a little fire consumes much wood.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the inward mails of the 25th ultimo, left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday, at 2-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT CHOWPATTY.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

Triumphal March. Entry of the Boyards .....Halverson
Overture .....Masaniello .....Auber
Selection..... The Count of Luxembour... ..... g F. Lehar
Song (Cornet solo) Rose in the Bud...Forster
Valse .....The Eternal Waltz...Leo Fall
Melodies from The Pink Lady.....Carryll
Three Dances, Nell Gwyn .....German
One-Step .....The Dodo Dawdle ...Dunkels

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., S. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March.....Kaiser Wilhelm .....Janovicus
Overture .....Poet and Peasant .....Suppe
Valse .....The Eternal .....Fall
Selection ...The Dancing Masters .....Monckton
Moreau.....Salut D'Amour .....Elga
Intermezzo...Little Gadabout .....Colin
Selection ...The Shamrock ..... Myddleton
Two-Step ...Alexander's Ragtime Band .....Berlin

A NEW BANK.—A branch of the Sindh-Baluchistan Bank, which has its head quarters at Quetta, has been opened in Bombay in a flat in Morar Buildings, Apollo-street. There was a fairly large attendance at the offices of the bank yesterday afternoon, when the opening ceremony was performed by Mr. Jan Mahomed one of the respectable merchants of the city.

GIFT TO A RAILWAY OFFICER.—Mr. A. J. Garrett, who for a good many years has been First Assistant Secretary to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, sailed for home on Saturday on two years' leave pending retirement. Before his departure he was presented with a set of Burmese silver bowls, and Mr. Barnard, the Acting Deputy Agent, referred in high terms to Mr. Garrett's services during 28 years.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last month, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,789. Among them the number of new admissions was 595, classified as stated below:—Bhattias, men 28, women 8, children 14, total 50; Vanias, men 61, women 27, children 36, total 124; Brahmins, men 42, women 21, children 18, total 81; Lohanas, men 12, women 2, children 5, total 19; other castes, men 190, women 40, children 91, total 321. The average daily attendance was 93.

MILITARY ENTERTAINMENT AT COLABA.—On Saturday night the R. G. A. Junior N.-C. Os. gave an informal whist drive in the "Mango Plantation" at Colaba, the trees being hung with Chinese lanterns, giving a very pretty effect. Immediately afterwards a splendid concert was arranged by Mr. a'Beckett, at which were Lieutenant and Mrs. Hughes, R.N., Mrs. a'Beckett and officers of the Royal Artillery and Sherwood Foresters. Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. Callaway gave delightful items but unfortunately for those present, were not prepared for an encore. Mr. a'Beckett, as usual supplied the side-splitting "events," while Corporals Couran, Bailey, Kimberly and Darling helped to wake up an altogether delightful programme.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 5.

There has been an important change in the pressure distribution which has allowed the winds from the Bay to extend westwards in North-east India with a consequent reduction in the temperature and an increase in cloud and rain. Thunderstorms are reported from nearly every station in Madras, Deccan, Mysore, Malabar, and there has also been an increase of rainfall in Burma.

Chief amounts are: Mandalay, three quarters of an inch; Yamethin, a half; Gauhati, one; Dhubri, two; Mymensingh one and a half; Bogra, Jalpaiguri, Narayangunj, a half; Calicut, three; Salem, three-quarters; and Mysore and Kurnool a half.

Forecast:—Further extension of the area of rainfall in North-east India.

RANGOON, May 5.

The weather conditions in Rangoon for the past three days have been such as generally precede the breaking of rains, heavy clouds rolling up from the southwest towards evening with occasional thunder and lightning. This afternoon there was a heavy shower accompanied by thunder and wind.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram was received yesterday, by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—

Apparently area unsettled. Weather developing over South Arabian Sea.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 5th May, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess at Multan and in defect at Sirsa and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Minimum temperature is lower than usual at most places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in west Rajputana. Temperature during day is above the average in upper Sind and at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is below the average in north Gujarat and west Central India. Day temperature is in excess at Bhuj and Deesa. Night temperature is in defect at Deesa and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Jubbulpore and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally lightly clouded The air is damper than usual at Sholapur and drier at Malegaon and Ahmednagar, Day temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar and Malegaon.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general and heavy on the Malabar coast during thunderstorms. Calicut records 3.33." Light showers with thunder and lightning are reported also from the Madras Deccan and Mysore. Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded in the southern half of the Peninsula and sea is rough at Colombo. Conditions are somewhat unsettled in Sind and the north Punjab.

Isolated thunderstorms are likely in the South of the Peninsula. A few falls may occur in the south Bombay Deccan and possibly in the south Konkan.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire ..	...	...	...	...
Jask	90·3	77·8	...	4·18
Muskat ..	...	...	...	...
Multan ..	109·3	79 5	...	1·11
Rawalpindi ..	96·4	65·2	...	5·11
Lahore ..	107·9	67·7	...	3·23
Sirsa	107.3	67·0	...	1·31
Ambala ..	106·5	68·9	...	6·03
Delhi ..	105·0	77·8	...	2·37
Agra	107·0	74·0	...	2· 0
Mainpuri ..	108·8	69·6	...	1·84
Jhansi ..	107·5	74·5	...	2·03
Cawnpore ..	105 7	67·9	...	4·83
Allahabad ..	103·6	70 5	...	4 39
Jacobabad ..	116·8	76·8	...	0·44
Karachi ..	87·5	77·0	...	1·27
Ajmer ..	106·6	73·2	...	0 33
Jaipur ..	103·2	67·6	...	0·47
Kotah ..	109·1	82·6	...	0·56
Bhuj... ..	107·5	73·0	...	0·00
Dwarka ..	87·3	P	...	0·40
Veraval ..	87·6	71·8	...	0 03
Rajkot ..	107 1	69·8	...	0·48
Bhavnagar Para.	105 0	76·3	...	0·44
Surat ..	94·9	78 1	...	3·58
Ahmedabad ..	111·6	77·	...	0·34
Deesa ..	112·3	70·9	...	0·44
Neemuch ..	107·9	77·0	...	0·76
Indore ..	106·6	77·1	...	3·74
Jubbulpore ..	104·8	68·3	...	7·43
Saugor ..	105·3	77·1	...	3·83
Hoshangabad ..	...	...	...	...
Khandwa ..	109·7	83·1	...	4·30
Akola ..	111·2	76·5	...	1·55
Amraoti ..	110·3	79·3	...	0·32
Nagpur ..	111·1	74·3	...	1 24
Chanda ..	111·5	77·0	...	6·24
Raipur ..	109·7	79·6	...	3·50
BOMBAY ..	91 0	80·2	...	3 62
Ratnagiri ..	91·3	80·9	...	10·70
Mormugao ..	93·5	80·2	...	3·25
Karwar ..	90·7	80·5	...	3·24
Malegaon ..	110·4	75·1	...	5·07
Ahmednagar ..	106·1	72·5	...	1·18
Poona ..	104·5	73·8	...	3·44
Sholapur ..	105·8	76·1	...	1·01
Bijapur ..	105·2	75·8	...	2·39
Belgaum ..	95 8	68·5	0·01	2·54
Aurangabad ..	106·9	78·7	...	1·15
Nizamabad (Indur) ..	110·4	82·7	...	3·34
Hyderabad ..	106·3	78·2	...	1·90
Mangalore ..	92·8	75·3	0·49	6·10
Calicut ..	89·8	75·1	3·33	7 88
Cochin ..	92·4	76·7	0·02	8·92
Colombo ..	8·0	78·	0·02

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING. [May 5TH 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 2nd May, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	84	95,8·2
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	58	70,3·4

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 17th April 1913 6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 3rd April 1913 7 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 31st Dec. 1912 8 „

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 9 1-2 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. and Demand. The enquiry for Bank remittance has been moderate. Bills have been placed to a small extent for near delivery. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 8 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d. to 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. June.
Do. do Francs	... 171 1-4
Do. do Marks	... 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 147 1-4
Shanghai „	... 201
Japan „	... 148 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95 15-16 for cash and 96 for the settlement and has advanced 3-16 during the day, closing with sellers as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote.—

Cash	... Rs.	96	2	0 } Sellers
Settlement	... „	96	3	0 }

BULLION.—

On Saturday bar silver in London was 1-16 higher for ready and 1-8 higher for forward, the rates being 27 3-4 and 28 respectively. New York was 1-8 up at 60 1-4. The local market opened at 70 3-8 ex duty for the first settlement and closes rather easier as under. A moderate business is reported. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	0	6
Australian Gold	... „	23	15	6
Sovereigns Gold	... „	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	... „	69	14	0
1st Settlement	... „	70	3	0
2nd Settlement	... „	70	5	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	... „	79	4	0
1st Settlement March	... „	79	9	0
2nd Settlement	... „	79	11	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—

Changes in the home markets on Saturday were slight. A private telegram received yesterday (Sunday) from Mr. Habersham King states that "weather condition during last week have been beneficial over the entire cotton belt The continued dry weather in the belt cannot be injurious, as sufficient moisture is in the soil to ensure germination." He considers "the crop as planted a week earlier than the average." The latter statement is however, not confirmed by other reports, as the planting is generally considered to be late. Locally the market opened quiet but steady, rates being almost unchanged. There has been little enquiry for contracts during the day and the market closes quiet as under, prices showing little or no change.

Ready cotton is also quiet with only a moderate demand, which holders are meeting,

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach	... Rs.	285-86	May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat	... „	284	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur	... „	283	„
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	... „	279	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	... „	275	„
F. R. G. Khamgaon-Akola	... „	269	„
Fine M. G. Khandesh	... „	256	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	... „	246	„
Sawginned Dharwar	... „	287	Apl.-May
Good R. G. Westerns	... „	280	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports	...	8,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-August.
6·28 —03	6·26 —03	6·33 —03
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·22 —04	6·09 —03	6·02 —03
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·99 —03	5·98 —03	5·98 —03

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet.

Ready	... Rs.	7	10	0	B.T.
May	... „	8	6	0	R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market quiet. We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May	Rs.	8	8	6	R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl.-May	„	8	10	0	R.T.
Yellow Gurzat Apl.-May	... „	8	9	0	B.T.

GINGELLY SEED :—

Tone—Quiet.

Black Katai	... „	49	8	0
Yellow Hinganghat	„	62	8	0
Yellow Secunderabad	„	60	0	0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	11	15	0	R.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	36	0	0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	26	0	0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	48	0	0
Small	... „	46	0	0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

June—September	... Rs.	8	2	0	R.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is Quiet. We quote :—

White Pesi 85 nos ready	Rs.	6	6	6	B.T
White Delhi Apl.-May	„	6	8	9	R.T

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,717
Bank of India	...	65 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	87
Indian Specie	...	67

MILLS.

David	...	490 x. d.
Kohinoor	...	760
Manockji Petit	...	3,190
New Great Eastern	...	252 1-2
Standard	...	1,300 x. d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. O. Ord		196
Bombay E. S. & T. O. Pre		174
Bombay S N Ordy	..	252 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill...		1,412 1-2
		June
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate		21
Treacher and Co		475

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	597 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	11,844	bales.
Wheat	...	63,049	cwts.
Linseed	...	27,683	„
Rapeseed	...	6,695	„
Gingellyseed	...	1,301	„
Poppyseed	...	2,026	„
Groundnuts	...	495	„
Castorseed	...	13,347	„
Rice	...	1,386	„
Myrabollams	...	1,789	„
Cottonseed	...	20,529	„
Mowraseed	...	Nil	
Gram	...	3,398	„
Jowar	...	2,057	„
Maize	...	Nil	
Barley	...	1,018	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, May 5.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	...	8,000 bales.
Tone of Market	...	Steady
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands Liverpool.		G. O. C.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
May-June...	6·41	6·39
June-July...	6·39	6·37
July-Aug....	6·36	6·34
Aug.-Sept...	6·26	6·24
Sept.-Oct...	6·12	6·10
Oct.-Nov...	6·05	6·03
Nov.-Dec...	6·02	6·00
Dec.-Jan...	6·01	5·99
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·01	5·99

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 3rd May 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 26th April 1913 :—

Liabilities.	April 26. Rs.	May 3. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office	18711775	17163863
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	100000631	98774277
Post Bills	5606	2889
Sundries	2772815	2888513
	142090928	139434842
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	14059534	13343443
Other authorised Securities	498033	419215
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	28515023	28513616
Loans do. do.	3699115	3636541
Bills discounted and purchased	28936634	28936348
Dead Stock	257574	257574
Stamps	5974	5760
Bullion	375225	300428
Balances with other Banks	440763	652577
Sundries	485131	604954
Cash	30547847	29560386
Rupees	1420908 8	139434842

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th April 1913, as compared with the statement of 22nd April 1913 :—

Liabilities.	Apr. 22. Rs. a. p.	Apr. 29. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	20000000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18500000 0 0	18500000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office, &c.	23946488 13 0	24125522 6 8
Other Deposits, &c	164875288 5 0	158335741 1 6
Bank Post Bills, &c	877625 10 6	1247481 11 1
Sundries	2467465 15 4	2505825 14 9
	230666966 11 10	224714571 2 0
Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	15906100 0 0	15842805 0 0
Other authorised Investments	9863128 0 0	9675778 0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorised Securities	47527488 2 2	49375014 7 1
Accounts of Credit on do	43341486 12 10	42833064 3 1
Bills discounted, &c	34161923 14 9	34711779 11 11
Balances with other Banks.	1628967 8 9	1975023 0 2
Bullion		
Dead Stock	2486981 7 2	2492627 2 5
Stamps	13835 10 2	13137 14 2
Sundries	374255 10 6	374634 10 3
	155318233 2 4	157292864 1 1
Cash, &c. at Head Office	75348633 9 6	67430707 0 11
Cash, &c, at Branches.		
	230666866 11 10	224714571 2 0

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	Rs. 5,07,840	Increase.
Do. at Branches	3,23,807	Decrease.
Other Deposits	68,49,545	Do.
Post Bills	3,69,256	Increase.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	2,50,705	Decrease.
Loans	18,47,526	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	5,09,422	Decrease
Mercantile Bills	5,46,850	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	30,94,288	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	48,43,688	Do.
Percentage	38·20	

THE RAILWAY MEMBER.

The Calcutta commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer" says :—

The conference of the Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, the Member of Council in charge of the Commerce and Industry, and Railway Departments of the Government of India, to give him his full title, with the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, which was held early last month, viewed in the light of progress, can hardly be described as an unqualified success. This is, I suppose, the first of the "extended tours" which is put forward by the Government of India as the only possible method that can be devised for keeping the Department in touch with commerce and its requirements. In the old days there was always a strong feeling—and looking at the raison d'etre of the Commerce and Industry Department it cannot be denied that there was good reason for this feeling—that the four cold weather months, spent in the commercial atmosphere, were little enough, but now it is to be cut down to "three or four weeks in Calcutta, about the same time in Bombay, and for shorter periods in the other commercial centres," the adoption of any alternative arrangement meaning the "material interference with the progress of public business, and with the representation of commerce in the Executive Government." A condition which may be described as placing commerce between the devil and the deep sea, but it is really an open question whether it would not be as well to risk the latter alternative for the sake of having a real commercial member. At the time of the creation of this Department, Lord Curzon said that "by an inevitable and mutual approximation, both Government and commerce recognise the identity of their common interests and learn the advantage of understanding each other's attitude and point of views," and he further described the movement as "the most practical and far-reaching step that has been adopted, at any rate, in recent years for the furtherance of commerce in India." This was eight years ago, and it is not too much to say that while the Department has never yet come up to the expectations and aims of its founder it has been steadily degenerating, and now that the "approximation," on which Lord Curzon congratulated himself, has been so rudely disturbed, it will likely soon cease to have any interest for the commercial world, exceptin so far as they have to be constantly on the qui vive to see that no new legislation is sprung on them, the subject matter of which may have received "publicity through discussion in the newspapers" or even by "debate in the Legislative Council," but in which the opinion of the Chambers was never asked.

This first visit of Mr. Clark was, perhaps, not a fair sample of what may be in store in future, as more than one point of importance could not be dealt with on account of the unfortunate illness of the Viceroy and it may be that in future the Chamber will not be able to point to so many cases of delay in replying to important letters. In view, however, of the fact that some of the matters to which an answer is still awaited have been in that state since the early part of last year, this excuse can hardly be allowed to carry the full weight sought to be attached to it. In these days of decentralization it is difficult to follow the reasoning, which supposes that the strangers at Simla and Delhi can form any sound opinion on the question of the proposed Committee to deal with the Railway and Post facilities. This matter is surely one for the decision of those, who are well up in all the local conditions such as the Bengal Government may reasonably be supposed to be. It is a bit difficult to follow the grounds which made the Chamber Committee plump for a Civilian at the head of the commercial Intelligence Department rather than a commercial man. It was, of course, Lord Curzon's earnest desire to have a commercial man in charge of the C. and I. Department, but the position and emoluments entirely failed to attract any man of sufficient calibre, and experience goes to prove that failing the ideal commercial occupant, a Civilian fills the office better than an outsider, and that working goes along more smoothly. At the same time the present occupant of the post in this city has filled a very difficult position with credit, at all times being most accessible to the enquirer and as a rule being present "on Change," where he was able to keep himself in touch with men and affairs. The position is not an enviable one, for the holder is the only tangible representation of a department which is universally blamed for keeping itself in the back ground, and as such comes in for the brunt of the often caustic remarks which should, in fact, be rather levelled at his head office, but owing to its distance from the centres of commerce fail to reach it.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 5th May, 1913.

118. Arms return of—Members in possession of Arms, and Accoutrements are requested to return them to Head-quarters early as possible.

124. Prizes—Members, who have any prizes due to them, are requested to apply for same at Head-quarters between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

(Sd.) A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R. A.
Offg. Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A series of whist drives will be held during May at the Regimental Institute on the following dates :—

Thursday, May 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th.

Commencing at 9 30 p.m.

Toe charge for each whist drive will be As. 8 per head.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL P. R. CADELL, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 6th May, 1913.

292. Musketry.—There will be a Spoon Shoot on Sunday the 11th May, distances 200, 500, and 600 Yards. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Benach's Spearmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of theAmericans. Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthens the gums, and destroying Germs purifies the breath. Tooth Black is of those who prefer liquid. Samples and literature post free from MADON,SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid-up.		Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	100	100	14 „	283
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 „	1715
Bank of India	100	50	6 „	65 1-2
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 „	1760
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 „	1460
Bank of Rangoon	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld	50	10	5 „	12
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank	100	50	7	67
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	122½
Central Bank of India	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p c	£20
Eastern Bank	£10	£ 4	4 „	8 5-8
Mercantile Bank(s)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl25	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India	25	12½	12½ „	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	yr. 10	76 xd
Alliance	1000	1006	...	110
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	240
Bombay Dyeing and M Co	250	250	15	725
Bombay United	250	250	Nil	545
Century	100	100	3	265
Central India	500	500	70	2185
China	1000	1000	...	750
Chho Silk	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	30	1453
Coronation Mill	500	500	...	400
Connaught	300	300	..	175
Coorla	1000	1000	yr. 20	785
Crescent	100	100	4	11 ½
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	1160
Crown	500	500	20	600
Daaid	450	250	10	51½
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	485
Empress	500	500	...	15½
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	Nil	185
Fazulbhoy	250	250	..	525
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1660
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	367½
God Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	660
Hyowards and Ballough	500	500	15	420
Hierabai	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	92½
Indian Mfg	1000	1000	...	50½
Indo-China Mfg	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves	500	500	...	205
Jamshed Mfg	250	250	5	147½
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	42½
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh	1000	610	25	680
Khatow Makonjee	1000	1000	45	1340
Kohinoor	500	500	15	760
Leopold	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 100	1340
Madras United	1000	1000	50	3160
Madhavji Dharamsay	500	500	65	1425
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	80	3185
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	3050
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	252½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	1070
Phœnix	100	100	6	150
Presidency	1000	1000	...	200
Ripon	1000	1000	...	100
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	797
Sassoon Silk	500	500	yr. 35	420
Sholapur	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha	250	250	15	50
Standard Mills	500	500	25	1335
Sun	250	250	Nil	127½
Swan	250	250	10	290
Swadesh	500	500	25	1700
Textile	500	500	20	1405
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Nil	422
do P	500	500	Nil	637
Western India	1000	1000	25	622

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	35
Brenl's Cawnpore	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	127
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India	1000	800	75	830
New Mofussil Co	400	400	60 84	855
New Berar	500	500	40	520
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	100	100	50	700
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	672½
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 „	137
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas—Jhudo Feeder)	100	100	6 „	136
Do. Mirpur Khas—Khadro Feeder	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ „	600
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ „	133
Central Provinces	25		4½	97
Gujrat Railway	100		4 „	120

SHIPS' OFFICERS CHEATED.

CURIOUS STORY FROM CALCUTTA.

Inspector Hartley, of the Calcutta Police, has just brought to a successful issue, a case which has caused considerable uneasiness to the police for sometime past, and in which several European ships' officers have been the victims. Though the loss sustained in each case is not considerable, the cases are many, as says the "Englishman", the accused has been carrying on a brisk business for nearly two years. On the arrival of ships in port, the accused would make his way on board, and producing visiting cards would pass himself off as a dhoby, and solicit orders for washing clothes. When asked for any testimonials the accused would produce any number, in all of which it was stated he was an excellent washerman and trustworthy. Needless to say these chits and visiting cards were all bogus. The man would turn up neatly dressed, and was in the usual course given the clothes of the officers of the vessel to wash. Having once left the ship with the clothes in his possession, the accused would make himself scarce, and dispose of all the clothes he had thus obtained, for half their original value and even less. The accused about six weeks ago tried this trick on the chief engineer of the steamer "Kisch", and induced him to part with a large bundle of clothes. The vessel left port in the meantime, and before this case can be taken up against the accused, the officer mentioned will have to return to Calcutta.

A few days ago the accused tried the same game on board the steamer "Mereton Hall" lying at Kidderpore, and succeeded in obtaining a big bundle of clothes to wash and then left the ship. The accused was trying to dispose of the clothes in Garden Beach Bazar, when his suspicious conduct attracted the attention of a beat constable of the Ekbalpore Thana. As the accused failed to give a satisfactory reply, he was taken to the thana, where the bundle was opened. The matter was transferred to Inspector Hartley who traced the clothes to an officer of the steamer "Mereton Hall." He was placed before Mr. Anley, Deputy Commissioner Port Police, and sent up for trial.

THE NEW DELHI.

PRESENT STAGE OF THE WORK IN HAND.

A correspondent to the "Pioneer" recently drew attention to the importance of the Sadr Bazaar in relation to the scheme for Imperial Delhi, and urged that further congestion in its crowded area should not be allowed and that it should not be rendered "hideous and impassable by acres of banging cars" in a large railway changing station. He also suggested that abundant space existed for the expansion of commercial Delhi to the south, and that extension would be preferable in this direction rather than to the west. He is certainly right, says that paper, as to the importance of the Sadr Bazaar, for it forms the intervening block between the New Capital and the Civil Lines, and will always need careful treatment; but his plea for expansion to the south of the walled city can scarcely be accepted. All that can be done there is to make a few street-improvements in the direction of the Lahore and Turkoman Gates, but these do not amount to provision for the expansion of commercial Delhi. The treatment of the Sadr Bazaar might be on the following plan. Taking a line below Paharganj as the limit of the New Capital, all north of that to the railway running through Rohilla Sarai and Kishenganj stations could be used for city extensions. This indeed, seems the only area that can be so utilised. It would be given good railway facilities and would, of course, be properly designed and sanitated. The railway, changing-station would be placed north of Rohilla Sarai and not in the Sadr Bazaar itself. There is ample space available in the area above described and expansion would never be liable to be checked for want of room.

As regards New Delhi, what is being done at present is to mark out the lay-out on the ground and to work out what is technically known as the "project estimate" in the light of the lay-out as applied to the terrain. This will take a considerable time, and meanwhile it is intended to execute a few essential works in advance, such as the filling up of the ugly clay-pits at Jaisinghpura, the clearing-up of Indrapat, the planting of nurseries for trees, and the earthwork of some of the roads. The collection of material will be steadily proceeded with, as a matter of course. A greater part of the engineering staff has joined and activity is the order of the day. A strong sanitary staff is at work investigating the sanitary conditions and possibilities of New Delhi another staff is designing the extensions and a third is making schemes for such improvements in the northern area as may seem to be required. A co-ordinated lay-out giving the proposals for Delhi as a whole, including the railways, will doubtless be published in due time, and this will be awaited with deep interest by all who recognise the importance of preventing the isolation of any of the units which will go to the making of Imperial Delhi.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS GINGELLY.

The gingelly crop of 1912-1913. Final outturn report.

[On an average of the five years ending 1910-1911, the area under gingelly in the Madras Presidency has represented 16·8 per cent. of the total area under gingelly in British India.]

The total area sown with gingelly in the the Madras Presidency in the year 1912-1913, may be estimated at 742,200 acres with a probable yield of 62,142 tons. This is 23 per cent. greater than the area estimated for the corresponding period of 1912, but 19.5 per cent. less than the area finally reported as cultivated in the year 1911-1912. The crop is reported to be fair to good; but in several districts chiefly North Arcot, Anantapur and Bellary groundnut has to some extent taken the place of gingelly. Increases in area are reported from Salem, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly. The early part of the year has been generally dry and the outturn is expected to be 65 per cent. of the normal.

The harvesting of the crops took place in most districts between January to March as usual; some crop is still standing.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detections Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

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IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy :—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it festered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred, and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Sergeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 107 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralises the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE HIGH COURT.

MURDER OF A WIFE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Hemraj Asha, a syce in the employ of the Collector of Broach, lived with his wife on his master's premises. In October last Hemraj's services were dispensed with and he went and stayed with his wife's parents. On the 10th of November, the syce and his wife fell out over some affair, while the latter's parents took her part which so excited Hemraj that he left their house. A couple of days later Hemraj waylaid his wife returning home from a neighbouring well, where she had been to fetch water, and insisted on her living with him. This she refused to do on which the enraged husband threw her to the ground and brutally attacked her with a knife, and, as a result of her injuries, the woman subsequently died. Hemraj was arrested and charged for murder before the acting Sessions Judge of Broach, where he put forward the defence that he was under the influence of liquor when he assaulted his wife, and, moreover, that at the time it came to his memory that his wife was unfaithful to him when he was employed at the Collector's place, where he had seen her once in the company of a Mahomedan.

The Sessions Judge sentenced the accused to death.

An appeal against the sentence was preferred in the High Court, which the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah rejected yesterday.

APPEAL ADMITTED.

Mr. B. D. Binning, barrister-at-law, appeared yesterday before their Lordships, the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, and presented an application on behalf of Shivlingaya Puttamaya Gowda, against a sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Dharwar, on a charge of forgery on promissory notes.

Mr. Binning stated that the applicant belonged to a respectable family and was well connected, being a member of the district and taluk boards, and a trustee of a local temple. His client was put on trial along with two other persons, charged with the forgery of promissory notes, which was alleged to have been committed by them with a view to prevent a decree holder from claiming property under a sale deed. It was, it is alleged, through the examination of the stamps affixed on the notes that the alleged forgery was noticed, as the stamps bore the effigy of King Edward VII; but no stamps of that description were issued at the time when the notes were executed.

Mr. Binning stated that the transfer of the case from the Kanara to Dharwar courts had prejudiced the defence.

Their Lordships admitted the application and discharged the applicant on a security of Rs. 2,000.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF WILL.

An appeal was yesterday presented to their Lordships the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr Justice Shah, on behalf of Adam Isap who was sentenced to one year's rigorous inprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Broach, on a charge of perjury and abetment of forgery. In this case Isap, in the course of the proceedings in a civil suit, was alleged to have produced a will left by Mahomed Abraham Vali, the owner of "ohag," who died intestate. It was also alleged that he committed perjury during the proceedings. The sentence of the Sessions Judge was in disagreement of the view of the jury, who held that Isap was not guilty. Mr. Godinho, who appeared on behalf of the applicant, stated that the Sessions Judge had misconstrued the evidence regarding the caligraphy of the will and thereby did not put any construction on it favourable to his client.

Their Lodships admitted the appeal and ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 1,000.

A BROACH APPEAL.

Mr. G. N. Thakore, pleader, appeared in this case to argue the appeal filed by the accused against the version of Mr. P. J. Talyarkhan, Sessions Judge of Broach, who sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment for burglary, and to two years' more for assaulting public servants while discharging their duties.

It was alleged in this case that very early on the morning of the 15th October last, Head Constable Abbas saw a person on the "otta" of a house in Kabirpura, suspected him as a burglar and tried to detain him. Just then two other men issued from the house and the three assaulted him seriously. He raised a cry and Constable Amiruddin ran up to his assistance. He overpowered one of the assailants, but on receiving a blow on the head, let him go. They then escaped. Further police aid was received and it was found that Abbas was severely injured, he having been attacked with a bill-hook club. An examination of the house showed that a box had been broken open and its contents scattered about the ground. Tracing the foot-prints on the scene of offence, a head constable, named Goramkhan, went to a village across the river, where he was informed that a Bhil of Amratpura was wounded on the forehead. He thereupon proceeded to the village; and as the accused was the only villager who had such wounds, he was taken into custody and subsequently identified by the injured policemen. The accused's defence was that the wound on his forehead was caused by a fall in another village and some other injuries were caused in consequence of his being beaten by the police. The judge and assessors, however, agreed in convicting him.

Their Lordships considered the evidence of identification as insufficient, and reversed the conviction and sentence and the accused was acquitted.

THE POLICE COURTS.

PICKPOCKET CONVICTED.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sabaji charged one Arjoon Luxman with picking the pocket of Narayan Vajiram of a purse containing two sovereigns and six rupees while the latter was going to Javeribaug on Sunday evening. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted five previous convictions.

The Magistrate sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLICIT COCAINE.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged two persons named Gajan Sadeaiv and Kassam Soomar with being found in possession of six grains of cocaine without a licence.

Both the accused pleaded guilty, and the Magistrate sentenced them to fines of Rs. 30 each.

RASH DRIVING.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, sentenced Ramchandra Bunda, coachman of Mr. Edulji Nasserwanji, to one month's rigorous imprisonment for driving his victoria in a rash and negligent manner.

It appeared from the evidence adduced that on the 3rd instant, about 8 p.m., the accused was driving his victoria from the Girgaum Back-road to C. P. Tank-road. He could not control the horse and the gharry ran into a tramcar in motion, damaging both the gharry and the car. The accused, when arrested, smelt strongly of liquor.

On being charged the accused himself admitted having been drunk at the time.

BREACH OF TRUST.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment yesterday in the case in which Sub-Inspector Barodia of the C. I. D. charged Framji Maneckji Oomrigar, in gaol at the time, for a previous offence, with criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments and clothes valued at Rs. 2,000, belonging to Bachoobai Maneckjee Powvalla.

Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D. prosecuted, and Mr. Reuben Soloman, pleader, defended the accused.

The accused had lived with the complainant Bachoobai since 1908 and had gained so much of her confidence that she entrusted him with all her property. But Framji, it appears, abused the confidence bestowed on him by secretly pledging the ornaments and clothes of the complainant. In 1911 the High Court sentenced Framji to five years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of forging the will of a Parsi woman, and when he was taken to jail, the complainant discovered that all her property had disappeared, and informed the police about the matter. The loss of her property appears to have affected the poor woman so deeply that it is supposed to have ended in her losing her reason.

The accused said that some of the ornaments belonged to him, and that the rest were pledged with the knowledge and consent of the complainnant.

The Magistrate, in consideration of the fact that the accused was suffering from paralysis, and was also, at the time, undergoing a five years' term of imprisonment for the previous conviction, sentenced the accused to a small extra tarm of six months' simple imprisonment.

A YOUTHFUL OFFENDER.

A boy named Sheik Dawood was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Frank Oliveira to receive 12 stripes in all on two charges of theft from the Dockyard. The first charge was for the theft of a pair of slippers belonging to one Rama Thanoo, a workman in the Bombay Electric Co., who had gone to the docks on some bus ness connected with the electric fittings there. The second accusation against the boy was the alleged theft of a smallcase containing a few foreign coins belonging to Mr. Earnest Huddleston, a staff officer in the dockyard.

THEFTS BY PICKPOCKETS.

Tribhuvandas Laxmidas, employed as a clerk in the office of Shakharlal Sambhulal Vakil, cotton commission agent in Tamarind lane, has reported to the police a theft of currency notes for Rs. 3,500 from the premises of the National Bank. It appears that on Saturday last he went to the National Bank of India to redeem a hundi. He had Rs. 4,500 in four notes for Rs. 1,000 and one for Rs. 500 with him at the time. He went to the counter and taking the notes from his pocket kept one one-thousand rupee note in his hand, while he put the rest in the pocket of his coat on the let-hand side. While making payment at the counter, the complainant felt as if somebody had pushed him from behind; and, on immediately feeling his pocket, he missed the money, but as he was busily engaged in making payments at the time, he never suspected anything and imagined he had placed the money in some other pocket. On searching in vain for the money, subsequently, he became alarmed and informed the bank officials, who immediately instituted a search, but nothing was found.

An iron-monger named Hasanally Adam ji, has also made a similar report to the police. On Friday last he went to Messrs. Cox and Co., where he had to pay in Rs. 135. He took out a bundle containing ten-rupee notes of the value of Rs. 660 and handed over the amount required to the counter clerk. The clerk gave him back some four or five notes. Placing his other notes under his umbralla, he began to stick the halves of the notes he had received from the clerk, which were somewhat torn, together. After finishing his task he lifted his umbrella and noticed that the notes he kept under it had apparently been disturbed and counting them discovered that thirty-nine notes had disappeared.

INQUEST.

A FATAL ASSAULT.

An enquiry was opened yesterday evening on the body of a Kunbi named Rama Dudra, who died yesterday morning from the effects of a murderous assault the day previous. The man was picked up in a very precarious condition on the plots a few yards away from his hut.

The deceased used to live with his wife Ruttan, in one of the huts on the Municipal plots at Arthur Road. Hearing the pitiable moans of a man, his neighbours ran to the place and discovered Rama lying on the ground. At the time the people reached the place, Rama was barely conscious, and he explained, almost incoherently, that about 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, while he was sound asleep, four persons came to his room, and having lighted a match over his face, gagged his mouth and lifting him in their arms, carried him away to the plots, where, laying him down, they proceeded to mutilate him, inflicting wounds on his abdomen, left leg and face, and then ran away.

The injured man, after reaching this point in his narrative, became unconscious, and was carried to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he expired yesterday morning. Keen rivalry has existed between Kunbis and Kumbhars for several years, the point of dispute being the right to grow grass and vegetable on the Municipal plots at Arthur Road. One Rutna Ramji is the leader of the Kunbi's party, while the leader of the Kumbhars is one Waga Dudha. It appears that Rutna, besides having secured the lease of these plots for this year, was also trying to secure the possession of another plot which had been in the possession of Wago Dudha for several years. The rivalry between the two consequently ripened into bitter enmity, and Wago is alleged to have recently told Rutna that the latter succeeded in dispossessing him of his plot of ground, he would not live to enjoy the benefit of his triumph. It is also alleged that Kuner, wife of Wago asked Ratna's wife on Saturday, where each of them slept at night and she pointed out the hut. There were two rows of huts at the place and Ratna's hut was at the end of one row, while Rama's was at the end of the other row and just opposite Rutna's. Early on Sunday morning, Rutna's wife heard a disturbance from Rama's hut and woke up her husband, and on stepping outside they saw four persons departing in haste. They then heard Rama's cries and went to his succour. Rutna says that the men appeared to be Mohamedans. A pair of shoes, apparently left at the place by the murderers also looked like those generally worn by Mohamedans.

Rutna says that the crime was most probably actuated by the rivalry between himself and the opposite party, and that Rama was the unfortunate victim of the mistake, as the man the assasins really intended injuring, was probably himself. The murderers might very easily have made a mistake and gone into the wrong hut, as the two huts were alike, and were also situated at the ends of the two opposite roads.

After the identification of the body, Ruttonbai, wife of the deceased, was examined. She stated that at about 3 a. m. on Sunday morning she was roused from her sleep by the sound of groaning from outside the hut. She looked through the window and found her husband being assaulted by some four persons. She raised an alarm and their relatives ran up to the place. On seeing people coming, the miscreants ran away. Her husband was then brought to the hut. He said that they assaulted him with intent to kill him. She could not see who were the persons that assaulted the deceased.

Further enquiry was adjourned

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A TODDY-TAPPER.

The Coroner's enquiry, touching the death of Makund Vithoo, a toddy tapper, who lived at Worli and who died on the 2nd instant, as a result of the wounds on his head by blows delivered by some persons while the deceased was returning home by the old Parbadevi road, was concluded yesterday night at the Morgue. The wife of the deceased and three eye-witnesses were examined. They identified the three suspected persons, Gangaram Shivji, Sitaram Raghoo and Luxman Raghoo as the persons who assaulted the deceased.

Mr. Chathrapathi, pleader, appeared on behalf of the suspected persons.

The verdict of the Jurors was that the death was caused by inflamation of the brain, caused by the fracture of the skull, following a blow with a piece of wood given by Luxman Raghoo while the deceased was being assaulted by Gangaram Shivji and Sitaram Raghoo.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

REDUCTION OF TRADE LICENCE FEES.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. M. Tod, the President, presiding.

With reference to a Corporation resolution of 17th March, the Commissioner reported that it was not possible to make the examination of air suggested without entertaining a large special establishment. It was obvious that the examination of air would produce widely differing results according as the air was taken from open spaces, from the roofs of spaces, from the interior of houses, or from stables, sewers, etc., and that air taken from one source would differ from another taken even from a similar source, according to the amount of ventilation or pollution to which each was subject. No conclusions could therefore be drawn except by examination taken on an enormous scale, and accurately tabulated, and it was difficult to imagine what result of practical value was expected to accrue. The waste of time involved would be lamentable when the full energies of the Health Department were required to combat actual outbreaks of plague and small-pox, to say nothing of their ordinary and constant but none the less vitally important work of trying to prevent the accumulation of filth in the streets and houses. Unles, therefore, the Corporation were prepared to sanction extra establishment for the conducting of air examination, which he could hardly think they would be likely to think necessary, such examination was not practicable at present.

Dr. Dinshaw Master moved that the Commissioner's letter be recorded and that the Commissioner be requested to enquire of the Chemical Analyser to Government whether he would be able to undertake the air analysis of different wards of the city and what the charges would be for the same.

Mr. J. A. Wadia moved an amendment that the letter be recorded.

Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna seconded the amendment, which was agreed to.

The Corporation considered a report submitted by the Commissioner, regarding the reduction in the present scale of licence fees in respect of certain articles.

The report has been published already.

Mr. C. V. Mehta moved the adoption of the Commissioner's report, and the putting into effect the scale of reduced fees as suggested by the Commissioner, from April 1914.

Dr. Sukhia moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner's suggestions be accepted, except in case of certain trades he (Dr. Sukhia) named.

The Commissioner explained that thefees were levied where the Municipality had to supervise trades on account of their dangerous nature, but where there was no danger, they should think that levying fees was hardly justifiable. They would not sacrifice to much as Rs. 80 per annum on each item mentioned by Dr. Sukhia. Those were small trades; nothing dangerous could be found about them, even calcium carbide mentioned by Dr. Sukhia, was a perfectly legitimate trade. He had proposed the reductions with a view to encourage petty trades. Dr. Sakhia withdrew the amendment and the original motion was agreed to.

Consideration was given to the report of the Tramways Committee, regarding the Bill further to amend the Bombay Tramways Act.

The report has been published already.

In moving the adoption of the report, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that the Tramway depot and workshops existed in the locality for a number of years without any one objecting to it, except Mr. Kavasji Dinshah, with whom the Company had come to certain terms. The Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council with a view to give certain immunity to the Company and it was not advisable to encourage people complaining at a time when immunity was about to be granted.

The report was adopted.

Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle had given notice of his intention to move the following motions:—

(1) That the Commissioner be requested to report as to the feasibility of a scheme of introducing trackless trollies or motor buses to facilitate traffic from Parel to Dadar and other parts in the north of the Island.

(2) That the President be requested to address Government with a view to amending the Bombay Municipal Act, so as to exempt bicycles and tricycles from the toll leviable under section 190 of the Act.

The first was withdrawn and the other fell through, no councillor seconding it.

On the motion of Mr. R. S. Navalker, the following proposition was agreed to:—That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to state whether it is necessary to light the foot overbridges between the Churchgate Station and the Charni-road Station on the B. B. & C. I, Ry. lines, and, if necessary, what measures he proposes to take. Mr. Navalkar next moved that the Commissioner be requested to state whether the Girgaum-road on the Chira bazaar side is not dangerously narrow for vehicular traffic and that in view of the fact that the house opposite the Duker Lane, is being re-constructed as well as other houses on the same site towards the Princess Street are in the course of being rebuilt, whether he proposes to take any action under the Municipal Act to mitigate the evil. The Commissioner observed that Mr. Navalker suggested that action should be taken under the Land Acquisition Act, but he thought it was a dangerous procedure to adopt. They should not acquire land under that Act for widening the roads. A line was laid down for set-back. They enforced it whenever it was possible. But in taking up land by the Land Acquisition Act, the Corporation could not be certain of the expenditure they might be called upon to incur.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, while sympathising with the mover of the proposition, said that they must admit the absolute justice of the remarks fallen from the Commissioner.

Mr. Navalker then withdrew his motion.

Proposed by Mr. Kalmji Hirji Kavani, seconded by Mr. Hossainbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee, the following propositions were adopted:—

That the Commissioner be requested to report (1) the circumstances under which and the reasons for which Resolution No. 3271, dated the 18th June 1900, sanctioning Rs. 3,000 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of constructing a temporary vegetable market on the Municipal ground, west of Mujid Station as per plan prepared by the Executive Engineer, marked A, dated 15th March 1900, has not been carried out; (2) the purposes for which the said Municipal ground is being utilized since the said resolution; (3) whether having regard to the requirements of the Hindu population of the B Ward, the Commissioner proposes to give effect to the abovementioned resolution without any delay.

That the Commissioner be requested to report—(1) As to the arrangements made between the Municipality and the donor for the proper upkeep of the clock-tower the fountain and the cattle trough known as Keshavji Naik Fountain and situate in Dongri-street, at the entrance of the Chinch Bunder-road. (2) As to the condition of the clock for the last 20 years, and whether the same has ever been repaired, and, if so, on how many occasions and at what cost. (3) As to the existing arrangements for the supply of water for the use of cattle. (4) As to whether it has come to his notice that the plinth of the trough is so very small and insufficient that frequently cattle fall down in it while trying to drink water. (5) As to whether it is not a fact that the sweepers and other employes of the Health Department use the water from the trough for cleaning their baskets, brooms, etc., and thus make the water dirty and unfit for the use of the cattle, (6) And finally, as to what he proposes to do towards putting the clock in proper order, giving a sufficient supply of water for the cattle, improving the plinth and to see that the water is used for no other purpose and as to the estimated cost of carrying out these improvements.

That the Commissioner be requested to report as to whether he is aware that owing to the rather stiff slope of the Mujid Bridge and the heavy traffic to which the locality is subjected, frequent accidents, sometimes fatal, take place near the junction of four roads inasmuch as drivers find it impossible to adequately control their horses and bullocks, and, if so, what he proposes to do for the purpose of preventing such accidents, and what the probable cost will be of carrying out the necessary improvements.

The Corporation then adjourned till June 12th.

HARNESSING NATURE.

CAN THE FREE ENERGY OF A SPACE BE UTILIZED?

The following important article by Mr. Waldemar Kaempffert is published in "Scientific American":—

In a few centuries the world's coal mines will be exhausted. Whence shall we derive the energy to turn the wheels of industry? By harnessing nature, is the answer. Long before we took stock of our fuel-supply and found that we must husband what little we have left, scientific dreamers wondered whether natural forces could not, in some way, be utilized. To be sure, the potential energy stored up in every combustible is a natural force; however artificial our engines may seem, their power is nevertheless ultimately obtained from the sun. But that power is released and applied only by complicated and cumbrous mechanism that wastes many times more energy than it delivers. Why should it not be possible to tap the free energy of space, the energy with which the sun, for example, incessantly bombards us? Cannot some engine be devised to transform and make available the apparently inexhaustible supply of energy liberated by every atom of radium? To answer questions such as these with anything like satisfaction is impossible. Yet they are discussed by the most distinguished physicists of the day and therefore they acquire a dignity with which they might not otherwise be invested. At the fourth annual meeting of the British Science Guild, for example, the whole vast subject of harnessing nature was considered and a committee of seventeen was appointed to report upon it. Among the members of that committee were such distinguished scientific men as Sir William Ramsay, Hon. R. J. Strutt, Prof. Vivian B. Lewes, Sir Charles A. Parsons, Mr. Dugald Clerk, and Dr. Hele Shaw. The committee has not yet handed in its final report, but it has done enough to show how wonderful are the possibilities of engineering when combustibles will no longer be available and along what lines the investigator must work if success is to be attained.

WATER POWER.

The only natural source of free energy that engineers have thus far successfully utilized is water power. How they have gone to work is so old a story that it need not be retold here. Their task was simple. The crudest kind of bladed wheel ground corn centuries ago. The great turbines of Niagara Falls are merely improvements upon it.

A waterfall is a ready-made solar engine, the only commercial solar engine, that man has succeeded in utilizing. No machine has ever been designed or ever will be designed that will surpass the waterfall in efficiency. The sun pumps the water of ocean, of lake and river on mountain tops, and the force of gravity drives the water again to its original level. The cycle is endless because there are no valves, no shafts, no connecting rods, no thermal losses, the efficiency is one hundred per cent. It has been calculated that the total energy of these atmospheric deposits amounts to 100,000,000 horse-power. With the advent of electricity and its introduction into industry part at least of this energy is being used—the sole example of the successful use of nature's free energy.

PUTTING THE SUN TO WORK.

But why not go directly to the sun? Its radiation has been measured and expressed in engineering units. In his Royal Institution lectures of 1911, Sir J. J. Thomson stated that, shining from a clear sky, the the sun sends to the earth energy at the rate of 7,000 horse-power an acre. Moreover, as the temperature of the sun is at least 6,000 deg. cent. this energy must arrive in a highly available condition; theoretically it ought to be almost wholly convertible into mechanical work. No wonder that the construction of a commercial solar engine has been one of the most fascinating problems that ever engaged the the attention of inventors.

Up to within recent years the most elaborate experiments on record were those of Capt. John Ericsson, designer of the famous "Monitor." On a rainless strip eight thousand miles long and one mile wide, extending almost continuously from Africa into Asia and from South America into the United States, solar heat enough is wasted, he figured, to drive 22,300,000 solar engines of one hundred horse-power each, nine hours a day.

In endeavouring to utilize a verysmall part of this truly staggering amount of wasted energy, Ericsson worked persistently from 1865 to 1878 and built in that time no less than seven sun-engines. He adopted the rather obvious method of concentrating the sun's rays on a boiler when he was driving his engine by steam, and on an air-chamber when he employed one of his "caloric" engines. Eventually he succeeded in obtaining about one horse-power for every one hundred square feet of reflecting surface. Finally he came to the conclusion that the scheme was impracticable. "The fact is," he frankly admitted, "that although the heat is obtained for nothing, so extensive, costly and complex is the concentration apparatus that solar steam is many times more costly than steam produced by burning coal."

Since Ericsson's day other attempts have been made along different lines. Readers of the "Scientific American" are familiar with the proposals of Mr. Frank Shuman, Prof. Reginald Fessenden, and Messrs. Willsie and J. Boyle (Jr.). Because their apparatus has been described in these columns at sufficient length, it is unnecessary to dwell upon it again. In all these three solar power plants, the "hot box" of the Saussure Langley and other pioneer solar physicists is employed. In other words, a film of water is heated in a glass-covered trough. The heat impounded by the trough is sufficient to raise the water to the boiling point, or very near it. Mr. Shuman has designed a low-pressure steam engine in which this hot water is flashed into steam. Messrs. Willsie and Boyle employ their hot water to vaporize a liquid, which has a boiling point lower than that of the water a liquid such as sulphur dioxide. The vapors which are given off from the sulphur dioxide at a pressure of 215 pounds to the square inch drive a specially designed engine and are then returned to be used over again. The water which has given up its heat to the sulphur dioxide is sent through the hot box again to absorb more heat from the sun.

Since the sun does not shine by night even in the desert of Sahara, a storage system must be devised—a piece of apparatus that can be charged with excess power and tapped at will in suoless periods. Compressed air-tanks, storage batteries charged by dynamos driven by the solar engine, water pumped into a reservoir by a solar pump and used later to drive a water-wheel, have all been proposed. Messrs. Willsie and Boyle store their hot water in a well-insulated tank, so that it retains its heat over night and is always hot enough to vaporize sulphur dioxide. Mr Shuman has also designed an insulated tank or boiler for storing hot water.

FESSENDEN'S SCHEME.

Prof. Fessenden, in the solar power scheme, considered it more expedient to pump water into a reservoir and let it drop a considerable height against a water-wheel He, too, heats his water in a thin film under glass, causes the steam thus generated to drive a low-pressure pump directly, and thus fills his reservoir with water. He showed a way of lifting channel water to the top of the Dover Cliffs, so that it would flow back through a pipe and drive a water turbine at the bottom of the cliff In conjunction with each solar plant, a windmill is to be operated, so that, as he explains, "much better all-day and all-year efficiency will be obtained, because the wind is, as a rule, more effective during cloudy weather and at night time, i. e., when solar radiation is diminished or absent."

If we can extract heat from anything we can perform work. Water can be boiled without fire, simply by reducing the pressure of the atmosphere. Since the atmosphere contains a certain amount of heat, why not extract it, as it were, and drive an engine! That is a proposal which Mr. Nikola Tesla has made. The direct utilization of the sun's heat after the manner of Ericsson, Shuman, and others seems to him commercially hopeless, however practicable it may be on an experimental scale. Moreover, he cannot reconcile himself to the idea that the entire manufacturing interests of the world must be transplanted to Arizona, Southern California, Egypt, or the Shara Desert when the world's coal-supply is exhausted and the solar engine is at last realized. Industry seems to be identified with the temperate zones, where sunshine is intermittent. The periodicity of sunshine, with which all solar engineers must reckon, he finds an insuperable difficulty. Moreover, it seems inept to him to convert the intense heat of the sun into low temperature heat, of which only a small faction can ever be recovered as mechanical work. In his opinion, the only direct way of converting solar energy into work is to tap the heat units of the atmosphere, heat units available at all times, in fair weather as well as foul, in summer as well as in winter. There is no need to invent storage system, for the atmosphere is its own storage tank. This is, to be sure, but a thermodynamic dream as yet, but a dream which, however wild it may seem, is nevertheless worthy of at least academic discussion.

(To be concluded.)

In connection with the Government of India resolution on Mahomedan education, it is interesting to note that for the first time in the histoy of educational service, a purdanashin lady has been appointed as Inspectress of the Mahomedan girls' schools in the Central Division. Halimunnisa Begum, the lady in question, is a daughter of Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed; and as honorary secretary of Mahomedan Ladies' Educational Conference, has interested hereself in the education of Mahomedan girls for some time.

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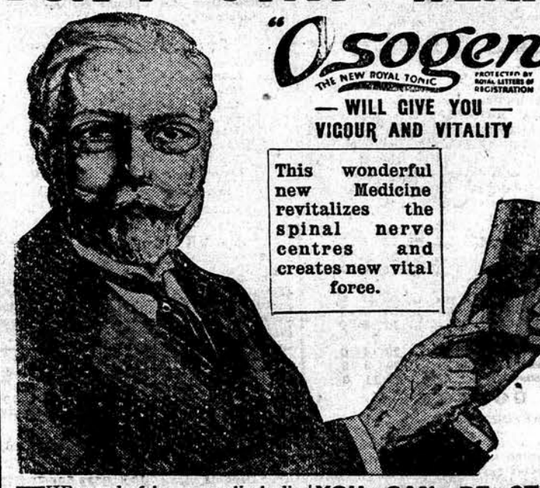

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THE Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 6th May, 1913.

SIR ALFRED LYALL.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND'S biography of Sir Alfred Comyn Lyall, of whose publication we were advised by telegraph the other day, has already reached India, and is more interesting reading than we were led to suppose. Sir Mortimer has some striking remarks on the appointment of Sir Alfred as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces—which he described as the highest rung of the Indian official ladder. Occasionally, he writes, a member of the Indian Civil Service is selected for one of the governorships of Madras or Bombay; and in one instance, that of John Lawrence, a member of the service, has been made Viceroy of India. But this was due to the extraordinary circumstances of the Mutiny; and even the governorships afford too valuable a field of patronage to be often conferred upon men who have no political influence, probably not even a vote. "Moreover," says he, "British Government, no doubt, sincerely believe and have some ground for believing, that these high appointments can be better filled by men of rank and standing in England than by men who have spent their whole official lives in India and are supposed to be not only more or less out of touch with English thought and feeling, but possibly imbued with local prejudices and hampered by local connections. As a set-off against the various advantages, which the English peer or politician is supposed to leave over the Indian official, experience of India counts for little and any claims on that score are apt to be regarded with impatience." Sir Mortimer Durand admits that there is something to be said for the existing system, at least as regards Viceroys, but we would go further and insist upon the Lieutenant-Governorships being the highest post available to civilians; for a Governor to inspire confidence or to be successful must be able to strike out a line for himself, clear away from that dictated by the inclinations and prejudices of time-worn officialdom.

When Lord Ripon's reform programme came to the front, Lyall wished to push forward the native of India. "But none the less he wished to move carefully and in the right direction." Sympathising with Lord Ripon, he felt the while that "reforms in India if injudiciously pressed might be as dangerous as Afghan Wars or more so," and his letters on the subject are quoted in support of this assertion. He thought the general idea, if moderately developed, was good enough though it was all experimental. In all matters Lyall is credited with earnest endeavour to get at Indian opinion, not merely that of officials, but that of all classes. When hard pressed with the work of the Foreign Office, he would spend hours of valuable time in long conversations with all sorts and conditions of men, not only with the chiefs and officials whom it was his business to see, but with traders and yeomen and peasants. He was always getting in touch with the real India, the India that is hidden from so many eyes. As far as an Englishman could know it, it is claimed that Sir Alfred knew it well, and it was that which gave to his views upon all Indian questions so much weight and value. His policy was consistent and though he was expected to give the Government of India more support at the time of the Ilbert Bill agitation, the attitude he assumed was entirely logical.

Attention has been called to the reference, in the work, to the revolt in Manipur, in 1891. Lyall then wrote: "The Manipur disaster is lamentable. When the first news came, I felt, as in the old days of the massacre at Kabul, that kind of mixed horror and anger produced by the imagination of the cruel death of men whom one has known well and valued." It is explained that his imagination was exceptionally strong and no doubt also his recollection of old Mutiny scenes enabled him to call up a vivid picture of what had occurred. "That easy indifference to the fate of our people in distant parts of the world, which one is at times surprised to see, even in men of kindly natures, was utterly foreign to him and he was always stern in insisting upon the necessity for condign punishment. Much as he disliked bloodshed, he regarded with indignation the weak sentiment which makes men advocate mercy for those who have shown no mercy. He thought it a cruel betrayal of the men who were serving England, whether they were Englishmen or Indians, to let the murder of any of them pass unavenged." And he was undoubtedly right. Now and again we have seen signs of the shrinking and shirking such as is referred to and the results have invariably been disastrous. Lyall's ideas and experiences saved both the Government of India and the Council of the Secretary of State from stultifying themselves on many an occasion and Sir Mortimer Durand says nothing more than is justified in his somewhat eulogistic volume.

THE PROSPECTS OF PROMOTION.

THE new volume of the "Quarterly Indian Army List," dated 1st April, 1913, is doubtless a publication which, for the moment, will engage the attention of many officers of the Indian Army, more especially among those of maturer rank. The inevitable questions are, "What are my chances of promotion?" and "Can I ever get command?" From a careful study of the pages of the current edition, much interesting information can be abstracted. Pages 302, 303 and 304 offer the most interesting field of observation. Studying page 302, we find in the Cavalry branch of the service that promotion is very seriously blocked. Eliminating the three corps of Sappers and Miners, and treating the Guides, Cavalry and Infantry as a force contained in themselves, and not affecting the chances of the Cavalry Regiments to any appreciable extent, we find that in the thirty-eight existing Cavalry Regiments, sixteen Commandants have to retire from command of their regiments on attaining 52 years of age. That is to say, these sixteen officers will only enjoy a reduced tenure of command, and not the full five years possible, a condition of affairs which is not perhaps pleasant for these gentlemen to contemplate—though calculated to lighten the hearts of their waiting juniors and perhaps gradually alleviate the block in future years. Pages 303 and 304 disclose the prospects of promotion in the line. Out of 137 Infantry Regiments we find that one commandant still enjoys his seven years' tenure of command under an old rule, now abolished, which probably more than anything else helped to create the block at present existing. Eleven commandants are enjoying extended tenure of command over and above the five full years. Thirty-four commandants have to give up command on attaining 52 years of age. The remaining commandants will enjoy the full five years' tenure.

A glance at these figures will speedily show that in the Cavalry branch, while nearly fifty per cent. of the Commandants are retired under the 52 years of age rule, only twenty-five per cent. of Infantry Commandants are affected by the same rule. From which the easy inference is that the Cavalry Commandant is an older man generally speaking than his Infantry confrere. In other words, promotion in the Cavalry branch is slower than in the Infantry branch of the service. A careful working out of figures will prove the average Infantry commandant attains to command of his regiment from two to two and a quarter years earlier than his brother officer in the Cavalry branch. Prophecy as to the future is always difficult as nothing is so certain as the unexpected. But one point seems to loom up clear, and that is that a further block is bound to occur before long. In 1887, and again in 1889 the cadres of Indian Regiments were increased by one officer per Regiment in each year, raising the regimental strength of British officers to thirteen and fourteen officers per Regiment, respectively. In these two years an abnormally large number of British officers was admitted to the Indian Army, and this is bound to create a block very soon among officers whose date of first commission is later than 1889. Many efforts have been made to reduce the block, but the main fact that a pension of £700 per annum is due at the end of 32 years' service has caused officers to stick to the service for the sake of the pension. It must also be said that the baits and lures offered for the unwary to retire early have always and invariably just fallen short of that generosity that would have attained its end. Whether the Nicholson Committee have seriously touched on this subject or not, remains to be seen, when the proceedings of the Committee are made public—and a very large body of officers are anxiously looking forward to the proceedings being made public in order to discover firstly, how they themselves are benefited; and secondly, how the services generally will be affected.

"FOG" AT WHITEHALL.

THE very caustic criticisms of the "Westminster Gazette"—a Ministerial newspaper—on Colonel Seely's speech on national service, has occasioned much comment in political and military circles. The paper in question, after declaring that if the military doctrine of the country cannot be made clearer there must be a state of permanent fog at Whitehall. The "Westminster" goes on to observe:—"We got from this speech the impression of the Secretary of State and military advisers groping about in dim light, afraid of the public on the one side, afraid of themselves on the other, wishing to do one thing, driven by circumstances to do another, all the time without any grip of principle or clear understanding of the system they are called upon to administer. We dare say this is a true picture of the inside of the War Office, but we expect something different from the Minister in charge, especially if he happened to be a member of a Liberal Government which has a clear and definite policy on this question. We can only say briefly that if we are to go forward on these lines we shall inevitably fall between two stools. We shall be without the enthusiasm and the driving power which are needed to make the voluntary system a success and we shall certainly not get the compulsory system which is the false ideal of the militarist party."

NAVAL AVIATION.

A NEW departure in service aviation is the appointment of a "parent ship" for the naval wing of the Royal Flying Corps. The Admiralty have given orders for the light cruiser "Hermes," Captain H. J. Savill, which paid off at Portsmouth Dockyard the other day, from service, as flagship of the Commander-in-Chief of the Cape Station, to be commissioned shortly for special duties in connection with the naval wing of the Flying Corps. The "Hermes" is to be navigated from Portsmouth to Sheerness, which will be her base on commissioning, and she is to serve under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. The officers and men at present attached to the Naval Air Service, who are borne on the books of the torpedo school ship "Actæon," will be transferred to the books of the "Hermes" on the latter vessel rehoisting the pennant for her new duties. The "Hermes" is well known in East Indian waters where she served for several commissions including one as flagship. She will presumably be specially equipped in connection with her new duties.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 25th ultimo, left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

The cholera epidemic is still unabated in the Jheria coal-fields The Indian Mining Federation is sending doctors to the affected areas to treat the sick, and has issued a notice, requesting the colliery managers to promptly dispose of the dead bodies lying uncared for on the wayside.

MILITARY MATTERS.

COMING MANOEUVRES.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.).

LONDON, April 18.

The area to be scheduled under the Military Manœuvres Act this year, is roughly the country within the rectangle Oundle, Coventry, Reading, St. Albans. The troops of the Aldershot Command will, during the second and third weeks of September, carry out their divisional and command training in the Southern portion of this area under Sir Douglas Haig. The East Central portion of the manœuvre ground will be allotted to the 4th Division, the West Central to the 3rd Division, with which the 2nd Cavalry Brigade will be exercised. The 4th Cavalry Brigade after brigade training in the area Coventry, Banbury, Weedon, Rugby, will join the 4th Division. The Northern portion of the area will be allotted to Territorials for a week's training before they take part in the Army Tactical Exercise, which will constitute the final phase of the collective training. For this four divisions and a Cavalry Division will be concentrated under the command of Sir John French in the Chilterns and operate in a Northerly direction during the last week of September, the Territorials collected in the northern area providing the skeleton enemy. The King will, in all probability, again be present in the field for the greater part of the week.

MOTOR CYCLISTS.

One of the results of the manœuvres last year, has been a change in the attitude of the War Office with reference to motor cyclists. Whilst recognising their value for the maintenance of intercommunication in the field, the War Office considered that it was unnecessary to incur any expense in organization or training, as when required the number of volunteers would be fully equal to any demand likely to be made for their services. This doubtless was a fact; but though the numbers were available, the training was lacking, and the utility of those who placed their services at the disposal of the military authorities last year was largely discounted by the fact that few, if any, had the training essential to the development of the full value of their speed. Map reading, the use of the compass, what to observe and how to observe it, were amongst the points in which they failed, whilst the frequency with which they mistook foes for friends, and their lack of resource, when they found themselves in difficulties told heavily against their value as despatch-riders. It has, therefore, now been decided to enlist motor cyclists for the Expeditionary Force under Special Reserve conditions and for the Territorial Force under the conditions applicable to the arm in which their services are required. In the meanwhile, until an Army Order defining the special conditions applicable to motor cyclists is published, General Officers Commanding-in-Chief of Commands have been instructed to proceed with the formation of motor cyclist reserve committees, whose duties will include bringing to the notice of motor cyclists the special conditions of service of the Special Reserve and Territorial Force, and the inspection of motor-cycles. An attempt is being made to form these committees from the leading motor cyclists in each area, and to get a start with registration of likely members, so that when the scheme finally emerges from the War Office there may be no delay in filling up the numbers required.

LONDON TERRITORIALS.

The Royal Review of the London Territorials, which was to have been held in Hyde Park is to take place on Wimbledon Common in the course of the Summer. The change has been rendered necessary by the increase of the numbers that will take part, but it is not certain how that increase has come about. It was originally intended that only those corps only should be represented that were up to, or nearly up to, full strength, and as the figures stood at the time there would have been no difficulty in manœuvring all that would, on that basis, have been entitled to put in an appearance. Either, therefore, the rules have been relaxed, or enlistments, and re-engagements have suddenly filled up the ranks to an extent which was not anticipated. The full establishment of the two London Divisions of Territorials would total to close on 40,000, composed of six Infantry Brigades, four Yeomanry regiments, a battery of Horse Artillery, four Field Artillery Brigades, one heavy brigade, Engineer Corps, Field Ambulance and Army Service Corps units. The latest published returns show these divisions as being some 10,000 under strength; it seems, therefore, more likely that the rules originally proposed have been relaxed, than that the Corps have suddenly recruited up to strength. Anyhow it is safe to say that it is most unlikely that the numbers which will be reviewed by the King will even approximate to the 25,000 of the volunteers who, in July 1891, paraded on the same ground before Kaiser Wilhelm II.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

Mr. Sandys' Bill to apply compulsory service to the Territorial Force was, after a somewhat fascinating debate, talked out on Friday evening last. The Radicals and Labour members and possibly also Colonel Seely were disappointed that there was not a division. The Speaker refused to accept the closure though it was moved three times, his motive probably being that so important a subject required to be more fully debated. The Bill provided that every youth reaching the age of 18 years shall be subject to serve in the Territorial Force. But as we should not require all the lads of that age a physical standard would be set and only those coming up to it admitted; employers and employees were to be penalised if they tried to frustrate or avoid the obligation, but there were exemptions such as for those entering the Regular Army, or public service, and the sons of widowed mothers dependent on them for support. Mr. Sandys was brief and to the point in introducing the Bill. The necessity for action, he said, was proved by the failure of the voluntary sytem to maintain the Territorial Force at its established strength. He defended the principle of compulsion because compulsion is recognised by the State in the public interest, as in the payment of taxes, insurance, and education. Recalling that Lord Haldane was favourable to a short quick act of compulsion, if war broke out and we were in danger, Mr. Sandys said "the only difference between Lord Haldane and myself is that we believe in organising the fire brigade before the fire breaks out." Moving the rejection of the Bill, Mr. Whitehouse treated his audience to a string of unctuous platitudes, vain imaginings that have been put to the proof and failed to bear the test. A millennium of disarmament sounds ideal, but has no practical place amongst the many million armaments of the day, but Mr. Whitehouse preached the ideal and never descended to the practical.

WAR MINISTER'S VIEWS.

After Nonconformists, Speakers, and Labourites had all maledicted the Bill after their kind, Colonel Seely, whilst refusing the Bill, made a speech which was remarkable for proving the case for compulsion, as clearly as if he had set out with that intention. Part of his speech might have been made by Lord Roberts or Mr. Bonar Law instead of by the Liberal War Minister, with due regard for his colleagues in the Cabinet and the Little England votes and the disciples of Tolstoy on the Radical back benches. He admitted that while Government had decided that we ought to have for home defence, a force of 313,000 men, we have only 260,000, including some 60,000, who have not during the past year put in even the very small amount of training laid down; he scouted both compulsion and Tolstoy. Then he gave a solemn warning—"Our oversea army is the first in the world, but it is small, and only just adequate for the needs of this vast Empire. We require the whole of our Oversea Forces for the defence of our Empire. Our margin of safety, though it is, in the opinion of the General Staff adequate, is not large and times might change, and greater strength become necessary. Should we apply to this question, the principles of the Insurance Act or the principles of hospitals and life boat service? I suggest the life boat service." To endeavour to introduce compulsion in any form, unless the people were almost unanimous would be a fatal disaster. If it became necessary, they would all support compulsory service. He finally implored members to support the Territorial Army on a voluntary basis not only in the division lobby but outside.

A POOR CASE.

In these last few words, Colonel Seely practically gave away the whole of his case. After careful consideration expert opinion decided that 313,000 with a reserve of 100,000 or more was the least strength that would suffice for the Army of Home Defence. The number was fixed at that figure, because it would compel any attempt at a raid to be made in such force that would necessitate sea transport on a scale that could not, by any chance, elude the vigilance of our first line of defence, the Navy. Yet Colonel Seely represents his expert advisers as now being satisfied that little over two-thirds of the strength originally laid down will suffice for the purpose. But he speaks so guardedly, that it becomes a moral certainty that either he or his advisers are stretching a point or many points in asserting the adequacy of the Territorial Force, as it stands at present, for the role they would have to fill in the absence of the Expeditionary Force. He admits the margin of safety is a narrow one, and that greater strength at any time become necessary, and he emphasises the reality of the danger by a pathetic urgent appeal for assistance in persuading the wanting numbers to join the Territorials on a voluntary basis. He seems to forget that outside the Chadbands and Labourites a very large percentage of his audience in the house, certainly all whose influence has been worth anything, have, for the last 3 or 4 years, been working ungrudgingly, and irrespective of party, to make the Territorial system a success. It is those who have worked most, and been most brought into touch with the system, who recognise the fatality of ever expecting to get the full establishment on the present basis, and are advocating a change. No one wishes to argue on the respective value of the volunteer and the pressed man; all that was settled long ago, and is purely academic at the present moment. The question is whether the necessity for a change has arisen or not, Mr. Seely says, quoting his expert advisers, that it has not quite come, but may come any day. In fact throughout his speech he spelt necessity but pronounced it adequacy—for the present—the immediate present; and there is little doubt that Colonel Seely's defence of the voluntary system will do much to educate the people of these islands to the idea, that all is not well with our system of Home Defence and that a change will be essential before very long. There has been a distinct change in the general feeling on the subject during the past year, and more so during the past month or two. Events on the continent have followed fast on each other, and have provided food for thought for many who have hitherto been staunch upholders of the voluntary principle. By degrees, though by very slow degrees, the country is beginning to realise all that is included in Imperial Defence, and how the progress of modern invention, has modified the advantages of our insular position.

(*Continued on page 8.*)

ONTENEGRO UNDECIDED.

GGESTIVE SIGNS OF SURRENDER.

ITARY ACTION, HOWEVER, STILL EXPECTED.

ANIAN AUTONOMY IN DANGER.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CETINJE, May 4.

Council of War, presided over by King, has decided to yield to the ers' demands with regard to eva- tion of Skutari.

SALONIKA, May 4.

reek transports left to-day, taking six usand refugees to Scala Nova, Asia or.

SERVIANS LEAVE ALBANIA.

CORFU, May 4.

he Servians have completely eva- ted Albania.

he last transports left Durazzo, terday morning, prior to Essad ha's entry.

CETINJE, May 5.

The Crown Council having declared inst the Government's standpoint the Skutari question, the Cabinet resigned.

A messge to the *Times* from Skutari s that the resignation of the Cabinet elieved to indicate that counsels in our of evacuation have prevailed.

LATER.

The whole question of the evacuation Skutari will be submitted to Parlia- nt, an extraordinary session of which been summoned for the 8th instant. is is regarded in Vienna as a manœu- to gain time, and lessen the igno- my of surrender.

A telegram to the *Daily Telegraph* m Cetinje says that the blockade is ginning to be felt. The elecric light failed owing to the exhaustion of phtha fuel, and butter, fruit and beer giving out.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN OPERATIONS.

LONDON, May 5.

It is considered that Montenegro's render will not avert military mea- es by Austria and Italy, both the nna and the Rome papers antici- ting that military intervention will necessary in Albania, apart alto- ther from the question of Skutari, th a view to restoring order out of chaos, which is getting worse daily. s assumed in both the capitals that stria will operate in the north from Giovanni di San Medua, and Italy the south from Valona.

A portion of the Austrian press is rmed at the possible results of such tion, and fears that Austria may d her forces divided at a moment hen she wants to use all her strength Central Europe. These papers eclare that Austria will have all the ardest work in dealing with warlike ibes in the North, and that it is im- robable that the two countries will be illing to leave Albania, when they are nce there. Italy will then retain the outh, giving her the command of the driatic, while Austria will only have he North, the poorest and most unci- ilised territory in Europe.

PARIS, May 5.

The *Temps* emphatically declares hat Austria and Italy must not be llowed to claim a European mandate o violate Europe's decisions that Alba- ia must be autonomous.

The *Journal des Debats* urges the despatch of French and British blue- ackets to Skutari to prevent isolated ntervention.

LONDON, May 5.

King Nicholas has formally notified he Powers that he places Skutari in heir hands. This will be announced t the Conference of the Ambassadors this afternoon.

ATHENS, May 5.

Engagements of the British Naval, and French Military missions have been renewed for a further term of three years.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 5.

Osman Nizami Pasha and Baizatia Effandi have been appointed Peace Delegates in London, with Reshid Bey as legal adviser. They start to-morrow. Hakki Pasha, Tewfik Pasha and Hus- sein Hilmi, all declined to take part.

BELGRADE, May 5.

The Servian Peace Delegates leave for London to-morrow. They take a memorandum from Government regard- ing the division of conquered territories.

MEXICO.

NEW GOVERNMENT RECOGNISED BY BRITAIN.

MEXICO CITY, May 4.

Great Britain has formally notified President Huerta of its recognition of the Mexican Government.

The President was presented with a letter from King George with good wishes. President Huerta has expressed his appreciation.

CRITICISMS ON [illegible] DEFENCE.

LONDON, May 5.

The military corr[illegible]sponder the *Times* continues to criticise he describes as admiss[illegible]ons and e[illegible] of Government regard[illegible]ing home ce. He says, it is p[illegible]roved to [illegible]- stration that new m[illegible]asures a[illegible]- pensable but none ar[illegible] offered.

AMERICAN TARIFF.

EFFECTIVE PROTEST LODGED.

SHIPPING PREFERENCE TO BE ABANDONED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, May 4.

Great Britain has joined with the other Powers, in protesting against the provision in the Tariff Bill, allowing a discount of 5 per cent. off duties on goods shipped in American bottoms.

It is understood that the Democratic tariff managers will remove the provision by amendment, when the administrative section of the Tariff Bill is reached.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

The House of Representatives has passed the schedule in the Tariff Bill, referring to silk, with an amendment slightly raising the duty on chiffons.

ANTI-JAPANESE BILL.

MR. BRYAN THINKS REFERENDUM WILL BE TAKEN.

SACRAMENTO, May 5.

Mr. Bryan has left for Washington after making a final appeal to the State Legislature against the Land Bill. He said he expected that there would be a referendum on the question of the Bill before it became operative; but in order to nullify the operation of the Bill, pending the next general election, nineteen months hence, it would be necessary to secure a referendum peti- tion with twenty thousand signatures; otherwise the Bill would become opera- tive ninety days after it had been signed by the Governor.

LATER.

The Governor has decided to delay the signing of the Anti-Alien Bill pend ing whatever protests Government ma make after conference between Mr Bryan and President Wilson. The Law, however, requires him to act by the 13th inst. Many believe that the Bill will accomplish little, as it does not forbid the continued renewal of leases.

ATTEMPT ON A GRAND DUKE.

MAN TRIES TO KNIFE THE RULER OF BADEN.

MANNHEIM, May 4.

The Grand Duke of Baden was driv- ing to the races this afternoon, when a man jumped on to the step of his carri- age brandishing a knife. His Highness pushed his assailant back, however, and the man was arrested.

[Frederick William Louis Leopold, Grand Duke of Baden, was born at Carlsruhe on July 9th 1857, and is a soldier. He has been a major-general in the Prussian Army and commanded the 14th Brigade of Infantry of the Guard. He married in 1864, Hilda, Princess of Nassau.]

JAPANESE NAVY.

THREE DREADNOUGHTS TO BE BUILT IN JAPAN.

TOKIO, May 5.

Contracts for the construction of three Dreadnoughts have been placed with Japanese shipyards.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

CONDITION LESS SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, May 4.

The Duchess of Connaught passed an unrestful day, and her condition is less satisfactory.

LONDON, May 5.

The Duchess of Connaught passed a fair night and her condition shows some imp ovement.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

WILD SCENES IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

LONDON, May 5.

Miss Lansbury has been arrested for causing a disturbance by holding a meeting in Hyde Park.

Wild scenes followed a free speech demonstration in Trafalgar Square, yesterday, owing to the speakers dis- regarding the prohibition to speak on the south side of the plinth. The police threw several men from the plinth on to the heads of the crowd, and had to make repeated charges. Many of the police were injured.

POLO.

CAPTAIN RITSON TO SEE KING.

LONDON, May 5.

The King, to-day, will receive Cap- tain Ritson and other members of the polo team, prior to their departure for America.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, May 5.

The death is announced of Sir Tatton Sykes.

[Sir Tatton Sykes, 5th Bart., D. L., was born on the 12th of March 1863. In 1874 he married Christina Anne Jessica, eldest daughter of the Right. Hon. George Augus- tus Cavendish-Bentinck, M. P., by whom he had one son. In 1900 he wrote "Side- lights on the War," and in 1903 appeared another publication entitled "The New Reign of Terror in France." His heir is Lieut.-Col. Mark-Sykes, who will inherit about 30,000 acres of land.]

DACOITY & DEATH.

SERIOUS CRIME NEAR CAWNPORE.

SIX MEN SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, May 5.

The Sessions Judge has passed orders in the Rasulabad Dacoity case, in which eight persons were sent up for trial for committing dacoity with murder, and in which an old woman lost her life and considerable property was burnt. The Sessions Judge acquitted two ac- cused and sentenced the remaining six to be hanged.

Two murders have recently taken place in the city and lawlessness appears to be on the increase. Very strong action by the authorities is needed to control the *budmash* element.

A SOLDIER'S SUICIDE.

DEATH FROM POISONOUS QUININE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, May 5.

Lance-Sergt. Donald Cameron, of "E" Company of the Cameron High- landers, was found in a dying state in his bed in the Baird Barracks, and was removed to hospital, where he died shortly after. The police inquest re- vealed that he had swallowed a poison- ous dose of quinine, leaving instructions on a soldier's will form that his servant might have his personal effects, a com- rade his pictures, and Sergt. Warner, head clerk of the Staff Office, his official accounts. The verdict presumed suicide owing to worry about office accounts.

LATER.

In connection with the suicide of Sergt. Cameron, the police have ascer- tained that he purchased 180 grains of quinine through a servant in three dozen 5-grain tabloids at the local chemist's and was seen to smash them up in a cup of water and drink the drug. The will he left was as follows:—"To Brigham Young (a comrade) I leave my Chinese book; to John Warner (the Sergt. Head Clerk of the Brigade office in which the deceased work- ed) I leave my accounts; to Cor- poral Horvall the two big books on the table and pictures on the wall; to my boy (servant) the money in my pockets; to the Sergts' Mess "the very best" (a toast); to everybody else "salams." (Signed) Donald Cameron.

The deceased was a clever artist and a well educated man and was formerly on the staff of the *Black and White*. He was under arrest for an alleged offence as a soldier-clerk in the Brigade Office when he took the drug.

SEQUEL TO BANK OF BURMA CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, May 5.

In the Chief Court to-day, Mr. Justice Ormond was engaged in hearing the adjourned applications regarding certain creditors' claims against the Bank of Burma in liquidation:—

In the matter of Mr. W. F. H. Pelly, the latter manager of the branch of the Bank of Burma, in Madras, the court allowed five and half month's salary in lieu of six months' notice, at Rs 800 per month and house allow- ance at Rs. 250, in all Rs. 5,775. He was also allowed two gold mohurs as costs. The applicant left for England on March 4th, 1912, and thence to British Columbia, and all his efforts to obtain employment were unsuccessful.

In the case of Mr. R. S. Stranack, late manager Bombay Branch, the Court also granted six months' salary (less Rs. 1,773 already received) or Rs. 5,224, at the rate of Rs. 900 per mensem and house rent of Rs. 250.

In the claim of Messrs. Macbeth Bros. for Rs. 11,132 being due under the lease of the Bank of Burma premises in Hornby-road, Bombay, his Honour allowed the claimants a sum of Rs.2,904 with costs of two gold mohurs, being practically one years' rent at Rs. 242 per month on five years' lease of pre- mises.

The Court directed the payment of Rs. 226, or Rs. 3,300 to the City of London Real Property Company, who claimed as lessors, the Bank of Burma premises in London at Rs. 230 per annum.

The consideration of the claim for Rs. 12,000 as salary and dam- ages, by Mr. Creichton, formerly manager of the Calcutta Branch of the bank, who was now at Edinburgh, was deferred to August 4. The liquidator thought that the claimant was not entitled to anything as he had left the banks' services at his own request, be- fore the liquidator took possession of the business. The claimant was given an opportunity to explain the circumstances under which he left Calcutta.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, May 5.

The Surat Municipality appointed Dr. D. C. Talati as Sanitary Superin- tendent on probation for one year, at to-day's meeting, with an overwhelming majority. A rider from Mr. Jiwanbhai, that when the Municipality appoints a health officer, Dr. Talati's services be dispensed with. Moved as amendment, it was lost by 6 to 14 votes, several members describing the amendment as offensive, unnecessary and insulting.

EDUCATION IN INDIA

SECRETARY OF STATE.

APPROVES GOVERNMENT POLICY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 5.

A *communique* states:—In a des- patch dated the 11th April, 1913, the Secretary of State for India has ex- pressed himself as follows:—

Regarding the recent resolution of the Government of India on educational policy, I have considered in Council the resolution on educational policy publish- ed by your Excellency's Government on the 21st February, and desire to express my cordial appreciation of the care that has been devoted to the preparation of this important state paper and of the thoroughness with which these several aspects of education in India have been sur veyed. I trust that its publication will lead to a quickening of interest in edutional progress on the part of the peoples of India and that, your Excellency's appeal to the patriotism and liberality of those, whose cir- cumstances allow them to give material aid to the advancement of instruction and of research, will have its due effect.

CANNANORE TRIAL.

PROCEEDINS STILL PENDING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, May 5.

On Saturday, in the court-martial trial against Colour-Havildar Mahomed Areef, five witnesses, including Lieut.- Col. Dominichetti, Capt. Spitta and Capt. Leman were examined for the pr secution, after which the counsel for the prosecution adduced ev- dence for the case. The court then closed to consider its finding, and on re-opening, after a quarter of an hour, resolved to adjourn until to-day for the trial of the third charge against the accused, when Colour-Havildar Mahomed Areef was arraigned upon the third charge on the second charge-sheet, the last of the series of charges against him. He pleaded not guilty to the indictment charging him that he, in the month of August 1912, with intent to defraud, caused a bill to be made out for expen- ses incurred in connection with the des- patch of tents and ammunition to Bangalore, for the use of the Regimental Rifle Team; it was well known to the accused that no such expenditure had been incurred.

Mr. S. A. Walker, counsel for the prosecution, then addressed the court, setting forth the prosecution case.

The trial is proceeding.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

SUIT AGAINST A POONA PAPER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, May 5.

An interesting defamation suit has been filed in the City Magistrate's court by one, Mr. Mahajan against Mr. Kelkar, editor of the *Kesari*, and some others. It is alleged, that his Holiness Jagadguru of Sankeshawar, some time ago ordered a wholesale ex- communication of Mr. Mahajan, by the Brahmin community, for his having married a girl belonging to the same "gotra" and "pravara" as himself, but, on Mr. Mahajan having gone through the prescribed penance, his Holiness was pleased to remove the ban. Now some persons, among whom is Mr. L le, editor of the *Dharma*, want the first order made absolute and have, through the columns of the *Kesari*, publicly re- quested his Holiness to stay the enforce- ment of his revised order till the matter has been threshed out by a meeting of pundits to be shortly convened. Mr. Mahajan thinks the publication of this notification by the *Kesari* constitutes defamation.

AGRA MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, May 5.

A largely attended meeting of the citizens of Agra was held last night to discuss the affairs of the Agra Muni- cipal Board. Several prominent Hindu and Mahomedan residents severely criticised the present munici- pal administration and made special references to the extraordinary fact that Mr. A. F. Shute, Engineer of the Municipal Board, holds no diploma from any college of engineering and does not posses "technical" quali- fications as required by the Water- Works Act.

Resolutions were passed praying that the memorial about this and other municipal grievances submitted to the local Government sometime ago (which it was officially announced in the United Provinces Council, was under consideration), be disposed of at an early date.

SIND LAND CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, May 5.

The Sind law courts have ruled in a case where two parties to a dispute, as to the contract for the sale of land, empowered their arbitrators to decide the dispute without hearing them or going into their evidence, that in the absence of a trial there was no arbitra- tion within the meaning of the Act. In another case where the arbitrators, after pasing an award, added an expla- natory appendix, the court ruled that the arbitrators had no powers to add an appendix, after the award was singed and completed.

RAILWAY DISASTER

CONDITION OF THE INJURED.

LATEST REPORT.

Major Hepper, the Agent and Mr. Rumboll, General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway returned to Bombay from Akola yesterday, having inspected the spot where the acci- dent had occurred.

Mrs. Harrison has not yet been brought to Bombay, as the medicial advisers would not allow any movement. The Chief Engi- neer's carriage, which was sent out fitted with a spring bed to bring Mrs. Harrison to Bombay, so as to perform an operation which is necessary, is still waiting there.

Mr. Harrison is suffering from a severe shaking and torn muscles. None of his bones are found to have been broken.

The official inquiry is decided to be held in Akola.

The following is the authoritative account of the Boregaon Railway disaster, received from the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay:—

Major H. A. L. Hepper, Agent, G. I. P. Railway, returned to Bombay from Simla on Monday morning, having spent Sunday in inspecting the scene of the recent railway accident at Boregaon, in company with Mr. A. O Rumboll, General Traffic Manager of the line, and in visiting the injured in hospital at Akola.

The enquiry was expected to be closed on Monday evening, meanwhile, the following statement, as to the cause of the disaster, is authorised.

The traffic on the single line section bet- ween Shegaon and Nagpur is worked on an electric token system, known as Neale's Ball Voucher block, which has been in use on the G. I. P. Railway for some years. The rules provide that the driver of every train must be in possession of a ball token for the section on which his train is to run, and the apparatus is designed to admit of only one ball token, for any particular section, being free at the same time.

The instruments are maintained by a special staff under the Telegraph Depart- ment of the Railway, and are kept locked, the station staff who have to work them having no means of access to the interior mechanism.

Provided the instruments are in proper working order, no irregularity in their working by the station staff can result in the release of two ball tokens at the same time. On the other hand, if the rules laid down for the working of the instruments are correctly observed, it is impossible to release a second token, even supposing a breakdown of the machanism, by which the issue of the tokens is controlled.

In the case of the Boregaon accident, the instrument at Kateporna, for the Katepurna Boregaon section was examined by the maintenance staff a few days prior to the disaster, but appears to have been inadver- tently left in such a position that, under certain circumstances which could not, however, have arisen if the rules for working had been properly carried out, the release of a second token would be possible.

Unfortunately there was, coincident with the state of affairs as regards the Katepurna instrument, an irregularity on the part of the station staff, in the working of the apparatus which supplied the very set of conditions necessary for the release of a second token from the Katepurna instru- ment, with the result, the up passenger train was allowed to leave Katepurna Station before the goods train which pre- ceded it had arrived at Boregaon.

The accident might have been avoided had the goods train been admitted into Boregaon Station on arrival, or had the driver of the passenger train seen the brake-van lights of the goods train. There is a conflict of evidence on these points, which, together with the apportionment of the blame for the failure of the block work- ing, must be left to the enquiry and the subsequent magisterial proceedings, to determine.

SCHOOLMASTER AND EXAMINATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, May 5.

Noor Mahomed, an assistant master of the vernacular school at Umerkot, in the Thar and Parkar District, com- mitted to the Sessions Court of Hyderabad by the subdivisional Ma- gistrate of Mirpurkhas on a charge of attempting to steal the examination papers of the last vernacular final examination, has been found guilty by the Sessions Court and sentenced to undergo three years' rigorous imprison- ment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, May 5.

Private M. P. Conner of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, shot and seriously injured himself with a rifle while lying out in the verandha of the barracks opposite the main guard. Assistance was at once rendered and the injured man was removed to the hospital. The bullet passed through the upper lip, and upper jaw, and going through the nose, made its exit out at the forehead. The man was unconscious only for a short time. The bullet recochetted off the wall and was picked up not far from the post office in the fort. Conner's condition is said to be serious. No motive has been disco- vered for the act.

S. S. "ZEIDA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, May 5.

A telegram has been received by Messrs. Bullock Brothers and Co., Ltd., agents for the B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd, to the effect that s. s. "Zeida" arrived at Mergui on Sunday, all well. The vessel left Moulmein about three weeks ago for Victoria Point and Penang, and on her return passage to Moulmein via Mergui and Tavoy, she went aground, a few miles south of the former port.

No details are yet to hand.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

THE HILL STATIONS.

MAHABALESHWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABALESHWAR, May 4.

Since I last wrote you we have had several thunderstorms. The one of the series which caused us the greatest excite- ment was that which came down on us last Sunday evening while we were at our devotions. While the situation was unpleasant, it nevertheless contained an element of humour. The whole of the congregation were compelled to leave their seats, and take their stand in the aisle for protection from the downpour. The church is at present practically roofless, that is to say, it is under repairs, and the beams that are laid across do not join in any place except immediately over the aisle. You can therefore imagine the result last Sunday when the rain came down in torrents on the startled congregation. The padre attempted to continue the service but in vain, as his voice was inaudible in the downpour; and one lady valiantly attempted to hold an umbrella over the head of the organist. Finally the Bishop intervened with the benediction to put a stop to the further sufferings of his flock.

On Saturday last Mrs. Stewart gave a very entertaining entertainment in the Badminton Courts, which took the form of a "Sense Competition." On entering one was presented with programmes and pencils, and our powers of feeling, seeing, smelling, and tasting were tested to their very utmost at a series of four tables which had previ- ously been arranged by our hostess for the purpose. At the first, twenty small dark blue bottles, strongly suggestive of poisons, were arranged in numbers, each containing some well known but odoriferous drug. Some of the fair sex cannot be congratulated on the education of their sense of smell in- asmuch as in one case brandy was declared to be rosewater. On the second table there were twenty little white plates containing specimens of various household commodi- ties from cream of tartar to Gregory's powder, of which it was necessary to partake. From which we turned with relief to the delicious refreshments so amply provided for us. Table No. 3 contained a large num- ber of articles which were carefully covered from view. The cover was lifted for a few moments and our powers of observation were tested by writing from memory what we had seen or had imagined. Table No. 4 was truly a finisher for most of us. It held a covered basket in which you had to place your hand and try to diagnose what lay therein by sense of touch only. Imagine my horror at coming across a hard-boiled egg minus its shell, and a tuft of false hair. Needless to say, after coming across such rarities as these, I gave it up in despair. Miss Hill is to be congratulated on the remarkable development of her senses, as she won three out of the four events in this amusing competition.

The tennis tournaments are in full swing; the ladies' and gentlemen's doubles and singles, and the mixed double are going on. The entries of the mixed doubles are not many, as alas, the stonger sex are always in a minority at Mahabaleshwar! Some of the first rounds were played last Tuesday after- noon, and we had the pleasure of watching a very spirited game when Mr. Claude Hill and Mr. Arthur were the players.

Yesterday the Rajah of Akalkote gave a most successful Gymkhana at Locksley Hall. The Artists' Stakes caused the most amusement. One artist drew what he regarded as a very sucessful representa- tion of an elephant, but his fair partner, concluded that it was meant for an ostrich. The Polo Tournament commences to-day when the Rao Saheb of Kutch is to be "At Home."

Next week is to be full of excitement beginning with a charity dance at the Club on Monday, organised by Mrs. Stewart, in aid of the Mahabaleshwar Industries School of which she is the able and energetic secre- tary. This is a most deserving charity, and one in which the visitors to Mahabaleshwar should evince the warmest sympathy, as it provides work for all the extremely poor on the Hill. It is through this that Maha- baleshwar is freed from the nuisance of the elsewhere ubiquitous beggar, and we may therefore wish Mrs. Stewart every success in her undertaking. There is to be a ball at Government House on the 7th. Races begin, I think, on the 10th.

And so farewell till next week.

MATHERAN NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, May 3.

Matheran is filling up. The Collector and Mrs. Emanuel are here, the Com- missioner and Mrs. Sheppard have been and gone, but before their departure they very kindly entertained the Scottish Orphanage to tea at Elphinstone Lodge. The children showed gratitude for their hospitality by making the words resound to the music of their voices, controlled by the vigorous baton of the Headmaster, Mr. Anderson.

On Friday the 1st, Sir Adamji Peerbhoy gave a picnic to visitors, at Panorama Point, in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard. The guests were conveyed thither by the steam tramway, which has been running particularly well this year. Complimentary tickets for the journey were issued by the host, tickets which contained a variety of information regarding times of departure, the band, and the refreshments to be consumed. Among the last named appeared a mysterious article of diet cylept samboosas which excited curiosity. The spot chosen for the picnic was very happily selected. We got not only cool breezes, but jungle fires in the valleys below. Some guileless and simple souls, it is whispered, thought that these fires were a part of the pro- gramme.

Till recently the Gymkhana has not been greatly patronised, but there is now com- petition for courts in the evening and some energetic spirits have been seen wandering down with racquets in their hands in the early morning. The Amateur Lawn Tennis Tournament is due to begin on Saturday the 17th.

The thermometer has gone as high as 93 and actually stood at 78, early on Wednes- day morning. The weather has not been conducive to great exertion, but there has been a change for the better in the last day or two. The usual tiger is with us and the usual shikari with the usual khabar or fiction. Two noble sportsmen were induced to spend 24 hours up a tree, but they re- turned empty, in more than one sense, though unabashed. As yet there have been no dances, no small informal picnics, no en- tertainments, but strains of music have been heard issuing from one of the hotels on several evenings and we live in hopes that someone, with unemployed time and energy will wake us from our lethargy. Hopes, did I say? Why worry? There is something very pleasing about a long chair, a long drink in a quiet, cool and airy compound, and a satisfied thought of dusty enemies perspiring in the plains.

There are the usual growls. The owners of cows will not supply enough milk for the babies, and make extortionate charges. The babies howl, the roads are dusty and the hawkers shout into our verandahs and peep through holes in the chicks just when we have donned the thinnest of dressing gowns, the baby next-door has yelled herself to sleep, and we are drowsy too, but incidents like these are mere ripples on the calm placidity of our idle and contented existence.

One real growl and no more. Why are the sylvan lanes disfigured by advertise- ments of somebody's shops or somebody else's bioscope? We want to contemplate the rural beauties without being rudely reminded of sausages and other unpoetical dainties. Let the municipality rise in wrath and send its "beefiest" to stamp on (or out) these vandals and all their works.

KATHIAWAD NEWS.

H. H. THE RAJSAHEB OF DHRANGADHRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LIMBDI, May 5.

The memory of the visit of H. H. the Jamsaheb of Jamnagar is not yet gone out of our minds when H. H. the Rajsaheb of Dhrangadhra is among us. H. H. the Raj- saheb, accompanied by his Dewan, Rana Shri Mansinhji, arrived here yesterday at 9 a.m., by special train from Dhrangadhra as the guest of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi. The railway station as also the main roads of the town were decorated with flags and bunting. Among those present at the station were H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, J. N. Amin, the Dewan Saheb, Mr. W. Reed, companion to H. H. the Thakore Saheb, other local officers and several leading gentlemen of the town. As the train steamed in into the plat- form, the State battery fired the usual salute. H. H the Rajsaheb, as he alighted from the saloon, was garlanded and very cordially received by H. H. the Thakore Saheb and all present. Both then drove to the State Guest Bungalow in pro- cession. At 10-30 a.m. yesterday a grand dur- bar was held in the Palace Durbar Hall, in honour of the distinguished guest. H. H. the Thakore Saheb, after performing the usual "Ghol" ceremony, made a splendid Nazarana to the guest. The local officers, leading mer- chants and gentlemen of the town also honoured the guest with Nazarana. H. H. the Thakore Saheb then made a brief speech in which he sincerely thanked H. H. the Rajsheb for the honour he did him by a visit to his capital. He further introduced those present to H. H. the Rajsaheb as one of the enlightened and able Chiefs of the province and made an eulogistic reference to his love for his Bhayats and subjects, as also to his zeal for their welfare. Highly congratulating H. H. the Rajsaheb on the admirable success of his able administration in which he was assisted by the very able and energetic Dewan, Rana Shri Mansingji. H. H. the Thakore Saheb expressed a sin- cere hope that the happy bonds of kinship and friendship that existed between the two houses of Dhrangadhra and Limbdi may be more and more strengthened by the advance of time.

H. H. the Rajsaheb then made a suitable reply in which he thanked H. H. the Tha- kore Saheb for the cordial reception accorded him and he assured the audience that his visit to Limbdi was in fact a visit to his family.

After the garlanding and "pan attar," the Durbar dispersed amid the ringing cheers of all those present.

H. H. the Rajsaheb leaves here this even- ing for Dhrangadhra at 6 p.m. by a special train.

Preparations are in full swing at Rajkot in connection with the approaching marriage of the Kunvari Saheb of Rajkot with the heirapparent of Jamu (Kashmere). Several Chiefs of Kathiawar and Gujarat are expect- ed to attend this ceremony.

Mr. Anopchand J. Mheta, B.A., LL.B., manager of the Muli State, has been appoint- ed Dewan of the Wadhwan State. Mr. Anopchand is one of the able and energetic Agency Officers in this Province and his administration of the Muli State was all along successful.

H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan is at present touring in the different parts of his State and is expected to arrive shortly at Wadhwan.

The Limbdi State Ginning Factory is nearing completion and will be able to work very shortly. The factory, with its most up-to-date machinery, specially imported from England, will be one of the best of its kind in Kathiawad.

ITALY AND THE BALKAN SETTELEMENT.

The view held by the Italian Government with regard to the future status of the Islands of the Ægean is this:—There cannot be any discussion as regards the attitude of Italy, concerning the Ægean Islands now occupied by her. Italy has no wish to keep them for herself, but the provisions of the Treaty of Lausanne, do not admit of any dobt as to their future, for Italy is bound to hand the islands back to Turkey, when the latter has fulfilled her obligations in Tripoli and Cyrenaica. The results of the Balkan war do not, therefore, in any way affect the twelve Ægean Islands now in Italian possesion. As regards the other islands, Italy has no objection to raise, as she only wishes to remain in agreement with the other Powers in their decision as to their future status. With reference to the Adriatic coast and the southern bound- aries of Athbania, it is essential to the inter- ests of the two Powers in the Adriatic that the frontiers of Greece, who already possesses Corfu, should not be placed far enough north to make her the virtual owner of the Corfu Channel, enabling her to create a naval base which would seriously affect the position in the Adriatic. For Italy and Austria this question is obviously one of high strategic importance. As for the southern boundaries of Albania Italy like the other Powers, is only anxious that the new State shall have enough territory to enable it to live. The great point on which Italy and Austria are in complete accord is the Adriatic Coast question, already mentioned. As for the interior, Italy desires that the southern frontier of Albania, shall be settled on geographical and ethnographical lines. It may be assumed that the reference to the Ægean Island merely means that Italy is bound to hand back the twelve Islands referred to Turkey, but that fact would not prejudice any disposition that the Powers might favour as to their subsequent future.

OWING to the imposition of Mr. Shaw, Sir George Shaw, who will officiate for Sir Harvey Adamson, has not left for Mayavo.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE REFERANDA.

AN AUSTRALIAN FLAG.

THE COMMONWEALTH AND LONDON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, April 21.

In St. Alban's Hall, two nights ago, the Minister for Mines and Railways (Mr. P. Collier), in moving a vote of confidence in Mr. McCallum, the Labour candidate for the Perth seat in the House of Representatives, said he wished to make his position clear in regard to the referenda proposals. He endorsed every action the Federal Government had taken in the matter, and he heartily supported their efforts in endeavouring to carry the referenda on the present occasion. Mr. Deakin had declared that it would be unsafe to trust the Labour Party with the unlimited power proposed. That unlimited power had been possessed by every State Parliament since responsible Government, and by the British Parliament for centuries. When had ever the fear been expressed that they were going to use that power against the interests of the majority of the people? The opponents of the Labour Party had been glad to give that power to the State Parliaments, because of the existence of the Legislative Council. Three of the measures which were affected by the referenda were passed by the Deakin Government as far back as 1906. Several of the proposals had been supported by the leading Conservative lawyers of the Eastern States, but to-day the same men were urging the electors throughout Australia to vote "No," when they themselves knew that the carrying of the referenda was essential to validate Acts which had been passed by them. The power was not to be given to a foreign nation or sent out of Australia. It was to be given to the electors of the Commonwealth. The Federal Parliament, like other institutions, was composed of honest, sensible men. They had to come up for election every three years, and if they exercised their powers in a harmful manner, they would suffer for it. The power would not be used except to give effect to the desires and wishes of the people. It was the duty of the electors not only to return Labour candidates, but also to vote for the referenda proposals.

THE AUSTRALIAN FLAG.

Representative of the Australian Natives Association, a deputation waited upon the Minister for Defence (Senator G. F. Pearce) at the Customs House this week, to advocate a greater measure of official recognition being accorded to the Australian flag on the occasion of naval or military functions. During the speeches of members of the deputation, the Minister was informed that the A. N. A. were desirous of having greater recognition paid to the Australian flag on official occasions. The efforts of the board to secure such a consummation of their desires dating back as far as May, 1910, were related to show that they had endeavoured to have the Australian flag flown at the saluting base at parades. Mention was made of the Empire Day celebrations conducted by the State authorities in connection with which the late Governor (Sir Gerald Strickland) and the Minister for Education, (Mr. T. Walker), had both intimated that, in future, there should be no difficulty in having the Australian flag flown at the saluting base in common with the Union Jack. With reference to the arrival of H. M. A. S. Melbourne, the deputation complained that the ship had entered the harbour with only the Union Jack displayed, although as soon as she was berthed the Australian flag was run up. The A. N. A. was not antagonistic, it was explained to the British flag, but desired to foster the Australian sentiment by, among other means, the display of the Commonwealth flag on the Australian men-of-war. In reply to an interjection from the Minister for Defence, the general secretary admitted having received a letter explaining the Melbourne incident, which was couched in the following terms:—"With reference to your telegrams in connection with the inspection of the officers and crew of H.M.A.S. Melbourne by the State Governor, I find that the inspection referred to, was arranged by the State authorities, and the captain of the Melbourne did not make inquiries in connection with the flags to be used. The following Naval Order was issued in 1911, and is still in force:—The Australian flag is to be used at all reviews and ceremonial parades on shore. The Union Jack is also to be flown at ceremonial parades on all occasions, when a representative of His Majesty the King reviews the Commonwealth forces." In his reply the Minister for Defence said that the deputation should have waited on the State authorities who arranged some of the functions which had been mentioned. Regarding the flying of the Australian flag, respecting which the Naval Order they knew of, and in connection with which a similar order existed affecting the Military Department, when a ship was at sea, she was under international law. In time of war only one flag would be recognised on a British warship, and that was the white ensign. Australia was not an independent nation, and her flag could not be recognised on the high seas by foreign Powers. Therefore, as part and parcel of the British Empire, the white ensign had to be flown. Arrangements, however, had been made, so that the Commonwealth flag should be flown at the jackstaff and this he understood had been done. When a ship was at sea, she only carried one flag, the white ensign for identification purposes as a British ship. The Commonwealth Government had always been sympathetic regarding the flying of the Australian flag.

AUSTRALIAN WIRELESS STATIONS.

Up to the present the most profitable wireless stations yet established by the Commonwealth are those at Port Moresby, Papua, and thursday Island. A return published on the 15th ult., by the Acting Postmaster-General shows that the traffic between the two stations named has increased as follows:—Week ended February 25, 784 words; March 1, 2,291 words; March 8, 1958 words; March 15, 2,565 words; March 22, 1,604 words; March 29, 1,849 words; April 5, 3,120 words; and April 12, 4,206 words. In addition to the above traffic, 3,000 words on service Commonwealth communications have been sent. The biggest message was a private business one of 2,000 words long.

The rates between Federal wireless stations and vessels at sea are governed by the international convention, and this fact has prevented the fee being reduced below 10d. a word. The Common wealth has a free hand regarding rates for messages between its own stations, and thus business is transacted between Thursday Island and Papua at the rate of 3d. a word. The revenue obtained from those stations already amounts to £270 14s. 3d., and the weekly revenue is about £56, as compared with £52 from the Sydney station, and £55 from the Melbourne station. For last week, the work that passed between the Melbourne and Sydney stations numbered only 427 words, as compared with 4,206 words between Papua and Thursday Island. As an illustration of the great utility of the northern stations, it is related that when the steamer Mataran recently went aground in the Pacific, the mishap was known in Australia, an hour and a quarter after it occurred.

AUSTRALIAN WEATHER.

Since March 24, the Commonwealth Meteorologist, (Mr. Hunt), has been receiving daily, via Macquarie Island and Hobart, wireless weather reports from Dr. Mawson's party in Adelie Land. Mr. Hunt has been plotting the results and endeavouring to connect up the isobars with those of Australia and New Zealand. "I am inclined to think," said Mr. Hunt to-day, "that the expedition has had singularly bad luck in camping upon one of the windiest spots on the Antarctic continent. Captain Scott's expedition met with high winds, at times 60 miles an hour or so, but all of the reports we received from Dr. Mawson point to hurricane winds with a velocity of from 90 to 95 miles. These records from the Antarctic are interesting in this regard, that they show that winds from the Antarctic circle may travel directly to Southern Australia, and I think that it will be found that our general meteorological knowledge will be greatly enhanced by these combined reports of the expedition. The unknown factor of the Antarctic has always been a difficulty in dealing with the weather of Australia, and it always will be; but this has, it seems to me, settled one point in dispute, whether currents could come directly from the Antarctic to Australia, and affect our weather. The records show that they do."

AUSTRALIA AND LONDON.

Sir John Taverner, who recently retired from the position of Agent-General in London, for Victoria, returned to Australia, this week. During the course of an interview, Sir John expressed his keen pleasure at once more being in Australia. It was suggested to him that after such a lengthy absence he would require some time to become acclimatised accustomed as he had been to the fogs of London.

"No," he replied, "I have become acclimatised already at the sight of Australian shores."

Speaking of Imperial affairs, Sir John said that the Imperial Press Conference, which sat in London, in 1909, had done much to bring about a better understanding between the Mother Country and the Dominions. He regarded that Conference as of the highest importance to the Empire, and he did not know of any Conference that had done so much good. In respect to the Imperial defence scheme, Sir John remarked that the recent developments could be traced back to the Guildhall speech made by the present King on his return from his tour of the Dominions, when he told the Mother Country to wake up. Sir John's attention was drawn to the proposal put forward recently, having for its object the abolition of the offices of Agents General. "Such a proposal," he remarked, "would, in my opinion," be a great mistake. We have only to look at Canada's experience under unification. They found the scheme unworkable, and as the present time we find that in addition to a High Commissioner, six of the provinces of Canada, are represented in London. In his last annual report, the High Commissioner of the Commonwealth (Sir George Reid) referred to the valuable work being carried on by the Agents-General, and I can say from my own knowledge of the duties performed that such an acknowledgment was fully deserved. Although the question of emigration is one which is dealt with by officers specially appointed for that purpose, Sir John has always taken a very keen interest in this important matter. Speaking on his point he stated that he had given evidence before the Dominions Royal Commission now sitting in Australia, and one of the matters he had spoken on, was the question of immigration. He hoped that the work of the Commission would result in securing Imperial co-operation. He felt strongly that the peopling of the Empire was a policy, in its strongest sense, Imperial. Their Australian policy had made 97 per cent. of their population British. They wanted to maintain that standard, and in order to do so, it was necessary that the Mother Country should co-operate. He would suggest that an Emigration Department under the immediate control of a responsible Minister should be established by the Imperial Government to co-operate with the Dominions' representative. Many people desirous of emigrating were unable to do so owing to the fact that they had not sufficient capital to start on the land. If this class could be assisted he felt satisfied that arrangements could be made whereby the oversea Governments would make the advance a charge upon the land. He felt confident that a policy on these lines would save people to the Empire, who were now going under foreign flags. Something should be done to stop this Empire leakage.

A.

MOTOR-CAR BURNT.

ACCIDENT ON THE BHORE GHAT

Two Bombay residents, Dr. Boyes and Mr. Selburn, have had a narrow escape and lost a valuable car while motoring between Khandalla and Bombay a few nights ago. They were returning from a motor trip to Poona and had left Khandalla well behind them, when about a quarter to seven, just as darkness was falling, at a sharp turn in the road the car came into contact with the low parapet wall at the top of the khud. Mr. Selburn was driving. The occupants of the car jumped out and were thus saved from serious injury. The impact was so severe as to render the wheels of the car useless.

Unfortunately, almost immediately after the accident, the car burst into flames, and very soon was completely wrecked. The occupants stood by it until it had burnt out and then returned to Khandalla, and after reporting the accident to the police, returned to Bombay by train. The car was a six-cylinder, 50 horse power, Siddely-Wolseley, one of the very latest patterns. It was built for touring and had an up-to-date cooking apparatus and a machine for the manufacture of ice-cream, on board. It was also fitted with a patent hood for hot climates and was lit by electric light.

Mr. F. D. Couchman, now on leave in England, has been appointed to act as Agent of the Burma Railways in the room of Mr. J. Willcocks, who has gone on sick leave. Mr. Couchman is expected in Rangoon this month.

[*By Telegraph to Perth W.A.]

BOMBAY FORESTS.

PAST YEAR'S ADMINISTRATION.

The Commissioner, Central Division, on the Forest Administration Report of the Central Circle, for the year past says:—

The Forest Department rendered signal service to the agricultural population last season in meeting the want of fodder, which was felt more or less acutely in most parts of the division. It is calculated that about, 550 lakhs of pounds of grass was removed in head-loads and cart-loads from the East Khandesh forests and about 675 lakhs of pounds from the North Khandesh forests. The whole or nearly the whole of this was cut for local use on permits granted by the Forest Department. In West Khandeth, Mr. Bhiladwalla and another contractor between them supplied 275 lakhs of baled grass, of which all but 50 lakhs was exported to Gujarat. In addition, very large quantities were cut for local consumption of which no figures are given. Baled grass was also received from the South Nasik and the Thana forests. In the aggregate the supply from forests reached an enormous total; and these supplemented by the anjan leaf concession in the two Khandesh districts, undoubtedly helped to save a considerable proportion of useful plough and milch cattle in the division. The moral effect of this result deserves special notice. In no previous season of drought were the resources of the department so usefully and so extensively employed for the preservation of cattle, and there is some indication that the old antipathy to the department is being replaced by a tolerant, if not a friendly, feeling. It may be hoped that there will be progressive improvement in this direction, for, although with good luck an extensive fodder famine may not recur for many years, the people are likely to be dependent more and more on forest for supplies of grass owing to the steady extension of the area under cotton and other remunerative crops. So much wealth is being acquired by this means in certain districts, notably in East and West Khandesh, that there is but little inducement to the cultivator to leave land for grass or for the inferior fodder-yielding crops. Forest conservancy may yet appeal to the people in its most practical form.

The statistics relating to forest protection are, on the whole, very satisfactory. Serious thefts of teak trees were discovered in the Akola Range, but investigation showed that they were facilitated by collusion between the lower forest subordinates and the criminals. Their exposure and punishment will, it is hoped, prevent the recurrence of such organised thefts. The number of forest offences generally shows a small decrease, the totals being 7,536 for the past year and 7,766 for the previous one. As compared with the average of the three years preceding the year of report, there was a decrease of 1,796. The improvement would have been more marked but for a total of 788 breaches of the anjan concession, chiefly in the form of damage to trees in the attempt to collect the leaves. The number of animals impounded for trespass in closed forests, or for other offences against the grazing rules was 76,682 or smaller by 324 than the previous year's total. The figures for the past year include, however, over 9,000 sheep and goats in excess of the number of animals of these classes impounded in 1910-11. The professional graziers were apparently responsible for this increase. It does not affect the question of the relations of the village communities with the department; and if it is omitted from consideration, there is a substantial diminution in impoundings in the division as a whole. An examination of the statistics of the different districts shows that while there was a decrease in West Khandesh, Nasik and Satara, there was an increase in East Khandesh, North Khandesh and Poona. The most satisfactory feature of the year's results was the contraction in the area traversed by forest fires, which was smaller by 148,673 acres. In the three Khandesh forest divisions alone, in which fires have been most destructive in the past, there was a decrease of no less than 121,599 acres.

On the whole there has been a reduction in the volume of forest cases, which may, it is to be hoped, be attributed to the measures taken by Government to reduce conflicts between the Forest Staff and the people.

Whether this expectation will be realized remains to be seen. In any case it is essential that with the transfer of large areas of forest pasture to the Revenue Department already effected, or in course of execution, the simplification of forest boundaries and, generally, the grant of extended grazing facilities, conservancy in the comparatively limited area still remaining under departmental management, should be rigorously maintained. This is not easy so long as any considerable areas of forest remain to be properly organized. The slow progress of demarcation has been the subject of comment during the past few years. Last year only 319 miles of new boundary was demarcated; and nearly 1,400 miles still remain to be demarcated. Working plans for important forests, such, for instance, as those in the Nandurbar and Nawapur Ranges of the West Khandesh District, are awaiting preparation, while existing working plans require revision in some cases. A settled programme of operations seems necessary in the first instance.

The transactions connected with famine fodder operations resulted in receipts to the amount of Rs. 1,23,056 and expenditure to the amount of Rs. 1,68,004. These items are probably not exhaustive and in any case the total loss to Government was doubtless much higher than is indicated by these figures. Omitting them from consideration, the surplus of departmental income over charges was Rs. 3,36,501. This was higher Rs. 92,507 than the surplus of the by preceding year and by Rs. 1,67,581 than the average of the surpluses of the five years ending with 1910-11. The improvement was shared by all districts except Satara, in which the receipts fell by nearly Rs. 31,000. The results in Satara was mainly due to the transfer of forest lands in the eastern talukas to the Revenue Department, the total closure of forests to sheep and goats and to the opening to grazing on the fee system of kurans formerly disposed of by auction. In the rest of the division the improvement was due to the greatly increased demand for forest grass, to better prices of forest produce and to larger realizations from mhowra seed in Khandesh and Nasik, the crop being exceptionally good. The expenditure also increased, the excess over the previous year's charges amounting to Rs. 72,728, the result mainly of the organization of forest establishments. The financial results are stated to be the best yet realized. The forest is not primarily a commercial department, but the demand for grass, timber and other produce is growing and with the stricter conservancy and more effective protection, which may now be looked forward to a continuous improvement in receipts may reasonably be anticipated.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

The remarks of the Commissioner, Southern Division, on the forest administration report of the Southern Circle for the year 1911-12, are as follows:—

The year's work has produced two records—one in the quantity of timber brought out to depots (12,000 tons), the other in the gross receipts (Rs. 15,73,855). The latter were enhanced through the ready sale of timber at the coast depots, much of which had remained over from the previous year, though this was counterbalanced by the poorer sales above the ghats where the depots were heavily stocked with saleable timber at the end of the year, but it is clear from the report that exploitation has been pressed, and that with improved methods, better means of communication, and increasing resort to mechanical assistance the records of this year should soon be beaten and forest business materially developed. Fire protection has been carefully attended to with good results and more attention has been paid to the prevention of forest offences. Forest demarcation appears to have been somewhat neglected, as against an increased boundary line of 61 miles newly required in the Dharwar District, the demarcation actually effected was only 31 miles. An explanation might advantageously have been given. Working plans are not being fully worked up to, and unless arrears can be made up within the next few years, some, at all events, will have to be revised as is already proposed for the plans in the Belgaum District.

The Commissioner considers that the Conservator, Mr. Bell, and the officers working under him may be congratulated on a good year's work, all the more so as their staff in the lower grades is very deficient in quality.

SIND.

The Commissioner in Sind on the forest administration report of the Sind Circle writes:—

Very little forest settlement work was done during the year under report. Out of 6,885 acres which were due for settlement, only 328 acres were settled. Two settlements involving an area of 2,253·8 acres have been pending in the Karachi District for a very long time. This fact was specially brought to the notice of the Collector of Karachi in May last, and he has since been expedited. Other district officers are being similarly expedited. In spite of the Commissioner's remarks on the previous year's report no substantial progress has been made in the sub-division of forest areas into compartments. Out of the total area of 119,268 acres which had to be sub-divided, only a small area of 1,740 acres was sub-divided during the year. No sub-division work was done in Naushahro and Hyderabad and no explanation of the omission is given in the report.

There has been an abnormal increase in the number of forest offences. The increase occurs under every head. Fire cases were more than doubled, grazing offences increased by 400, and cases of unauthorized fellings by about 200. The large increase is attributed principally to the bad inundation of the year under report and consequent scarcity of fodder, and to a certain extent to greater activity on the part of the subordinate establishment. As regards the increase in grazing offences the Deputy Conservator ascribes it mainly to the high scale of fees and the system of levying them. Since the submission of his annual report, the Deputy Conservator has proposed several measures for reducing the number of grazing offences. The proposals are generally based on the opinion that the grazing fees should be considerably reduced, and are receiving the careful consideration of the Commissioner. The Commissioner agrees with the Deputy Conservator's remarks that since cases of illicit grazing do not count as grazing offences in the Presidency, there is no reason why they should count as such in Sind. Out of 135 cases taken into court 85 ended in conviction, 21 in acquittals and 29 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of acquittals rose from 13·5 to 19·8 during the year under report. This would seem to suggest that there has been some want of care on the part of the subordinates of the Forest Department in preparing the cases, and the Deputy Conservator has invited attention to the point. Cases compounded under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act increased from 2,993 to 3,622, the amount of compensation accepted being Rs. 6,270 against Rs. 5,114. The number of persons implicated was 3,792 against 3,097 in the preceding year. There were no appeals against the decison of the Divisional Forest Officers. In 37 cases offenders were let off with a warning. The number of fires was 262 and the area burnt 22,808 acres as compared with 120 fires and 4,584 acres in the previous year. The increase occurs in every division and is attributed chiefly to the scarcity of fodder due to the poor inundation. The Commissioner cannot but endorse this view. In two cases deliberate fires were connived at by the forest guards, who were dismissed from service. The Deputy Conservator has submitted proposals for the reduction of forest fires, and these are under the Commissioner's consideration. The year under report being most unfavourable, forests were thrown open to free grazing in every case where the Collector was of opinion that it was necessary to grant the privilege. This concession has been continued up to the 1st of October 1912. It may be noted that in only 11 out of the 262 reported cases were offenders brought to book.

The number of cattle impounded was 18,117 against 14,645 in the previous year and 20,083, the average of the three preceding years. As observed by Mr. Blathwayt, scarcity of fodder compelled the cattle owners to bring their cattle wherever there was grass and thus led them to trespass in Government forests. The proposals of the Deputy Conservator on the subject of measures to deal with semi-wild cattle are still awaited.

Attempts were made during the year under report to extend the lac-bearing area, but the results were not encouraging except in the Hyderabad subdivision, where the experiment was a partial success. The causes of the failure have not been fully demonstrated. The result of further experiments will be awaited.

There was a decrease of 1,911 acres 28 gunthas in the area exploited as compared with that of the previous year, but the realizations increased by Rs. 76,877. All the divisions participated in the increase, which is attributed to keen competition and a steadily increasing demand for fuel in the large towns as well as for export.

The total forest receipts amounted to Rs. 4,07,937 as against Rs. 3,58,180 in the preceding year. The increase is noticeable in all divisions, and is ascribed to different causes. The chief of these are increased realizations from the sale of coupes in all divisions and of babul pods in the Jerruck and Hyderabad divisions, the additional income due to sale of the forest growth of burnt areas and of dead babul trees in the Sukkur Division, and the opening of some forests for the supply of fuel to the towns of Sukkur and Rohri. The expenditure increased by Rs. 19,180, the net surplus being Rs. 30,577. The increase in expenditure was due to the increased pay sanctioned by Government for the Provincial Forest Service and for the subordinate and clerical establishments.

The arrangement made last year with the Military authorities for the supply of fuelle to the Quetta garrison is reported to have worked satisfactorily. It was particularly beneficial to the coupe contractors to whom it secured a certain market for a large part of their wood at a remunerative rate. The Military Department have now requisitioned a further supply of fuel, and the arrangement, which was made for one year in the first instance, has been renewed under a fresh agreement.

The results of the experiment of Changa Manga plantation tried in an area of 100 acres in the Kot Sultan reserve are reported to have been successful.

The officers of the department have worked well through ut the year. Mr. Ryan, who was in charge of the Circle during the working season, was incapacitated towards its close by serious illness, necessitating his being invalided home on long leave, from which, it is understood, that he is unlikely to return. His services to Sind have been very great, and his loss is widely felt. Mr. Oliver, his successor in the Circle, has entered upon his duties with enthusiasm, and has submitted an interesting and thoughtful report.

COCHIN HARBOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, May 5.

Mr. Bell, the harbour expert, who came here lately to report on the feasibility of constructing a harbour at Cochin, has emphasised the necessity for paying great attention to the gut separating British Cochin from the Vypeen Island and for properly controlling the discharge therefrom. As the volume of detritus sweeping through the gut is enormous during the floods, Mr Bell is of the opinion that the velocity and volume of siltage have to be gauged at short intervals. Although it does not seem that the vast denudation from the Ghauts ever finds its way into the lagoon, the presence of sea-bred shells proves that detritus from outside is occasionally brought in by the sea. The shells, discovered some fifteen feet down in the boring of the bar, appear to have been derived from the backwater; for, unlike the white sea-shells, these are dark-grey.

Mr. Bell is against the proposal of Mr. Browning, for dredging operations.

ANOTHER FRONTIER OUTRAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 5.

A press "communique" states:—On the 3rd May, while Lieut.-Colonel E. F Rainey, 72nd Punjabis, was moving with a detachment of his regiment from Kajuri Kach to Nili Kach in the Wana Agency, he was attacked by a party of outlaws from Ghazni, who killed three Sikh sepoys. One of the outlaws, a man of some notoriety, named Musa Khan, was killed.

FATAL CYCLING ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, May 5.

Mr. G. W. Allnut of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills, who was suffering from consumption, fell from his machine while cycling to office, and was picked up dead.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 5.

Lieut. Bunridge, 35th Sikhs, has been selected for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

Capt. Macdona, Royal Field Artillery, is appointed to the Indian Establishment and posted to the 98th Battery at Nasirabad.

Lieut. Gillatt, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots, is appointed Adjutant, 6th Battalion, Royal Scots Territorial Force.

Major Blore, King's Royal Rifle Corps, is appointed Commandant of the Branch School of Musketry at Satara.

Colonel F. A. Hoghton, I.A., has been selected as General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, Lucknow Division, vice Colonel Ducat retired.

Lieut.-Col. H. W. Iles, No. 61 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to the Royal Garaison Artillery at Hong-Kong.

Captain Luke, Royal Garrison Artillery is posted to No. 61 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Rangoon.

On promotion to major, Captain H. C MacDonnel, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, is appointed to the Military Wing Royal Flying Corps, and posted to No. 2 Squadron at Montrose.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

There was not much life in the share market and quite a small business was done in coal shares.

There was little more doing in the jute shares, prices of which ruled steady.

The jute market was closed.

In the gunny market there was a good demand for hessians in July-September position and Rs. 30 lakhs have been taken up at Rs. 17 with buyers over at close.

Reports from the districts still indicate the want of rain but showers are reported in some places.

MRS. PANKHURST.

CONDITIONS OF HER LICENCE.

The licence of release issued to Mrs. Pankhurst specified 15 days as the term of her liberation, but was to be forfeited if she failed to observe the following conditions:—

(1) The holder shall preserve her licence and produce it when called upon to do so by a magistrate or police officer.

(2) She shall abstain from any violation of the law.

(3) She shall not go outside the residence or lodging to which she gose on her release, except as far as may, on her application, and on her submitting if required to medical examination, be allowed in writing by the Directors of Convict Prisons. If she be permitted by the Directors to change her residence or lodging, this condition shall apply to her in such new residence or lodging.

(4) She shall return to Holloway Prison before 4 o'clock p.m. on the 28th day of April, 1913.

Speaking at the weekly meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union Mrs. Drummond said that Mrs. Pankhurst had been released on her own conditions, and those conditions she would hold by. She was given a formal note, or what was called a licence, which she tore up and flung back. That note or licence went back in the cab to Holloway. She had been given 15 days for her rest cure.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(*Continued from page 6*).

ARMY ANNUAL BILL.

The debate in the Lords which began last night and will be continued on Monday on the motion for the second reading of the Army Annual Bill, is taking the form of a very serious indictment of the present military position of the kingdom, and a critical review of the optimistic statements that have been made by the War Minister Mr. Seely's mix up between raids and in various has led to a discussion of the imaginary number of 70,000 men which on the calculation of naval experts, has been taken as the limit of a foreign Expeditionary Force landing on our shores. This figure is an elastic one, as it varies from time to time, and always in the mouth of the exponents of the Government military policy bears such a relationship to the strength at the time of our Home Defence Army as warrants the assertion that there is a margin of safety on one side and therefore the military preparation are adequate. Lord Crewe in defending the position that the Territorials at their present strength would be adequate to meet any possible invasion, committed himself to the somewhat startling statement that the Expeditionary Force was not intended to expedition; it was called expeditionary because it could expedition, but not because it would leave these shores, and therefore the citizen soldiers would not have to bear the brunt alone. In other words the margin of safety mentioned by Colonel Seely depends on immobilizing our small mobile force. This, it need hardly be said, bears the marks of having been evolved by Lord Crewe from his inner consciousness, as it can hardly be supposed to be based on the opinion of the General Staff, or taken from the notes supplied by the War Office. It is one of those utterances to which Lord Lansdowne referred as perplexing and inconsistent. It is unfortunate that the military department of Government is so poorly represented in the House of Lords as feeble and inaccurate representations of the position as conceived by the Ministry, detract much from the value of the debates. The strength and knowledge on the Upper House are all on the other side, and the explanations of Lords Crewe and Herschell tend to make the Ministerial position appear worse than it really is, and detract from the educational value of the debates on the country. One feature was particularly noticeable throughout the speeches of those who criticised the arrangements for defence; it was made abundantly clear that no disparagement was intended of the Territorials themselves Every credit was given to them for their patriotism, and their struggle after efficiency. It was not those who are, but those who are not Territorials who are responsible for the desire for changed conditions. It is the system that has failed, not the men who have striven hard to make that system a succ

THE BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the above Club was held on the 4th instant. There was a larger attendance than at any previous meeting this year, and over 700 "birds" were thrown during the course of the morning's sport.

For the first event a Ten Bird Handicap Sweep, Unknown Angles, C. B.S.A. Rules, H.A.W. Brent and D. Moir with nine kills each, including handicap tied, and on shooting off the latter was found to be the winner.

Another similar sweep followed which was divided by J. Konermann, C. W. Chapman and A. W. Noble with full scores of 10 points inclusive of handicap. A team shoot between teams selected by A. Leeson and J. Cuninghame came next, the former's teams winning somewhat easily.

A Spoon Shoot, together with an optional sweep, was the next item for which Messrs. H. A. W. Brent, Col. W. Pike, J. Cuninghame and J. Moore tied and on shooting off J. Moore was returned the winner with a full score including 3 handicap points, Col. W. Pike and H. A. W. Brent coming next and dividing the sweep.

The final event was a double rise scratch competition at 5 pairs of birds which was won by A. Leeson with 3 double and 4 single kills, Col. W. P. Pike with 2 double and 3 single kills taking second prize.

LAWN TENNIS.

One match only was played at the Bombay Gymkhana yesterday afternoon.

Robinson (15) met Burze (scr.). The result was an easy win for the former in two sets, the scores being 6-2, 6-1.

On Wednesday afternoon the final of the Handicap Doubles "B" class will be played between Barlee and Burge, and Pearson and Orr.

EMBASSY SCANDAL.

The "Zeit" states that Colonel Zankevitch, Military Attache at the Russian Embassy at Vienna, left Vienna very hurriedly last night without having been received in audience by the Emperor, as is customary. The journal adds that Colonel Zankevitch was frequently seen in the flat of two brothers—First Lieutenant Ledomil Jaudric, of the Austrian Army, and Herr Alexander Jaudric, an artist, who have been arrested on a charge of espionage. The two brothers are Serbs, and were born in Bosnia. They fell under suspicion of the police as they commanded means far beyond their incomes, and kept open house. Finally the police notified the War Minister, and their flat was raided. The young men tried to destroy certain documents, but were immediately arrested. Tracings and maps packed ready to send abroad, with accounts of large sums received in Warsaw, Budapest and Paris were found, it is alleged, in the flat. The flat is still being watched, and it is stated that several other arrests are pending. The case is complicated by the fact that Lieutenant Jaudric is a friend of the son of General Conrad von Hotzendorf, the Chief of the General Staff. He had an unusually confidential position at the military school and had access to most important secret documents.

ITCHING ECZEMA ON HANDS AND FINGERS

Scratched Constantly. Long Cracks Bled and She Cried Bitterly with the Pain. Convinced Case was Incurable. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Completely Cured Her.

"I have suffered for nearly five years now from a very unsightly form of eczema on my hands and fingers, in spite of the constant attention of doctors, herbalists and chemists. The places began by small watery pimples. They burst, became long cracks and often bled. I developed two large sores on the back of my right hand and on my right wrist. These became raw as if skinned and as large as five shilling pieces. The irritation was so bad that I constantly scratched until they roured with blood, and I was exhausted with the agony and cried bitterly with the pain.

"I had grown firmly convinced that my case was quite hopelessly incurable. My right hand for months looked so terrible that I was compelled to wear a glove night and day, and it irritated me so that I tore it till the blood poured from several places at once. I was distracted with the useless pain and itching. I thought I would try the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and my delight was great when I found places that had been sore and painful for years gradually but surely healing up. They are absolutely cured now through the use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, which I applied constantly, binding up the worst places.

"I can do my work now like any other woman, but before I dreaded even to think of it. I felt relief after the first two or three washes with the Cuticura Soap and applications of the Cuticura Ointment, and now, after using only one and one-half boxes of the Ointment my hands are soft and white. The Cuticura Soap we use daily, it is so soothing to the skin. Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured my hands when doctors said I never should get them healed." (Signed) Mrs. Alys Watson, "Hazemere," The Avenue, Starbeck, nr. Harrogate, Eng., July 16, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on skin and hair, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

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MY WORD!

KEATING'S KILLS

FLEAS BEETLES MOTHS

ONE dose ... 'S AGUE SPECIFIC is generally ... during fever. It needs but ... effect a permanent cure in the ... cases. SQUIBB'S AGUE SPE... tonic for the heart and will ... stem. If taken any length of ... imitations! Of all Chemists, ... & Co., Crawford Market, ...

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

It is believed that if the necessary arrangements can be completed the Hon. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, Finance Member, would like to leave India about the end of June.

The weather in Kathiawar has been very hot and the Thermometer a few days ago stood in some places at 116° in the shade. A smart shower which fell in Bhownagar the other day is looked upon by the people here as a precursor of famine.

A marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place between, Maharaj Rawji Saheb of Tesalmir, (which is in the west of Jodhpur) and Ba Gulal Laljı Ba, of Dhrangadhra (daughter of the late Raj Mansinhji and great aunt of the present Rajsaheb of Dhrangadhra).

A marriage will take place shortly between the heir-apparant of Kashmere and a daughter of the Raja of Dharampur, who has been at Rajkot, where preparations are going on, on a grand scale for the reception of the Maharaja and heir-apparant of Kashmere who will arrive by special train.

The giant African snail, which is known to be a most destructive pest, has made its appearance in large numbers in the Cinnamon Gardens of Colombo. It is feared that if prompt measures are not adopted to exterminate the pest, it will spread in such vast numbers as to denude the Cinnamon Gardens of its vegetation.

According to the "Daily Mail" the mango described by that journal as a "semi-tropical fruit tasting like a rich melon," is being sold in London for three half pence each. The usual price is six to eight shillings a dozen, and the reason for the cheapness was that a consignment have arrived from South Africa in good condition, the fruit being very difficult to preserve in transit.

Regarding the scheme by the Patiala Durbar for a system of 2 feet 6 inch feeder of railway, to open up a greater part part of the State, plans or now being drawn up, the durbar having secured the services of Mr. Harrington, formerly Chief Engineer with the railway Board, who will advice generally on the projects.

The London correspondent of the "Ceylon Observer" telegraphed on the 29th April:—"Professor Wyndham Dunstan, President of the International Association of Tropical Agriculture, in a letter in to-day's "Times," refers to Mr. John Ferguson's paper on 'Planting in Ceylon' read at the Colonial Institute in 1911. He proceeds to say that Ceylon is best suited for an Agricultural College, at it possesses a variety of climates, and opportunities for 'studying rubber, tea, cocoanuts and other tropical crops. It has a large and influential and enterprizing planting community, both European and Native, and also has the advantage of an Agricultural Department. Training in Ceylon, following a home course, should qualify agriculturists for any part of the tropical world. The West Indies College would chiefly serve local needs."

Telegraphing to Ceylon on the 30th April London correspondent writes:—"Sir Henry McCallum seen in town to-day, looked wonderfully fit. His heart is much improved, thanks to the advice and treatment of Dr. Mackenzie, the great heart specialist, with thorough rest and absence from work. He has lost two stone in weight and looks younger and more active. He is staying at 46, Rutland Gate, and is probably settling near Guildford, for the sake of his children. He has been warned against fatigue and excitement; otherwise the doctor declares him fit for work as he has not got Bright's disease. With care he should live to a great age. It has been agreed to have a bust of Sir Henry made by Wade for the Legislative Council."

The history of the Burma Oil Industry has been full of surprises, and it may be claimed with perfect truth that of the many disappointment which have awaited those engaged in locating wells, quite a large proportion was due not so much to the absence of oil as to the faulty methods employed in drilling. It is well known, for example, says the "Rangoon Times" that the Twingon field might have enjoyed a longer life and produced far more oil at a fraction of the expense, had it not been for over-drilling. We may take it as an anxiom that in any given field there is a certain minimum number of wells which will exploit the area most profitably and economically and it is obvious that if this minimum be exceeded, the production of oil in the long run will not be increased, although it may be more rapid for the time being. The gaspressure which brings the petroleum into the well will be dissipated more quickly, and to a certain extent wasted. In calculating the number of producing wells which a proved area will carry, reliable experts say that it is advisable to allow for a distance of 200 to 300 feet between each. Notoriously this has not been the observed rule in Burma and money, time and energy have consequently been wasted.

Some years ago much interest was manifested in India in the supposed variation in a cycle of 11 years coincident- now well-known variation of hen the theory was first put ted by such authorities as f Mauritius, Sir Norman illiam Herschell and Pro- in this country by Sir it attracted much atten- to open out a prospect he vicissitudes of Indian h of the theory cannot been fully established. are still many people tity of rain that falls proportionately with pots and to such it erest to know that activity noted in the d in 1912, but that lessened slightly. of the Kudaikanal of new groups of 52 in 1910, 56 in seems probable ot activity oc- t of 1912, not corded in Janu- re was a slight the end of the a spot in Lat sidered as the tivity. Thus would appear tly entering spots, which lso a period

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

SPEECH BY LORD ROBERTS.

The following news later than the mail appears in the Australian papers:—

London, April 19.

Field-Marshal Lord Roberts was accorded an extraordinarily enthusiastic reception yesterday in the Leeds Town Hall, where he addressed a meeting of 3,000 persons on the question of Britain's land defences. A report of the speech was subsequently displayed by cinematograph on a huge screen in Victoria Square, London, before a gathering of 30,000 persons.

In the course of his address Lord Roberts said his receptien at Leeds was a sign that a great revolution had taken place in public opinion. Seven months ago it seemed beyond human power to rouse the country from the torpor through which the youth of the nation was wading, and politicians as well as members of the Cabinet were mostly blind. In Roman history the word "conscription" was a badge of honour. He compared the proposed citizen army with the continental military systems, and said it was unfair and unpatriotic to discribe national service as slavery or blood tax. The citizen army would be exclusively for home defence, and it would never be required to deal with strikers. He submitted a resolution in favour of universal military training.

Sir Arthur Lawley seconded the resolution, which was carried with enthusiasms. Sir Arthur said that when Canada, New Zealand, and Australia sought to strengthen the Empire's naval and military forces it was not in a spirit of militarism or aggrandisement, but in order that when England's voice was raised in the councils of the nations she might be able to insist upon peace.

THE TERRITORIALS.

London, April 19.

Viscount Esher has resigned the chairmanship of the London branch of the Territorial Association, and he has been succeeded by Field-Marshal Lord Nicholson. The branch yesterday carried a resolution in favour of the adoption of some system for increasing the strength of the Territorials.

Addressing a meeting at Bristol yesterday Mr. C. E. H. Hobhouse, M. P. (Liberal), denied that there was any necessity for compulsory military service in the United Kingdom. We had no commitments of any sort with Continental nations, and the action taken by the Dominions had enormously reduced the possibility of a call upon the motherland on their behalf.

"THE WAR DEVIL."

London, April 21.

A remarkable article by Mr. Israel Zangwill, the distinguished Jewish novelist and litterateur, on the increase of European armaments, was published in the "Daily Chronicle" to-day, under the title of "The War Devil."

Mr. Zangwill graphically pictures Europe's statesmen, "primed with culture, Christianity, and peace, yet condemned to build not God's] kingdom, but the Devil's. England and Germany are playing the war game as one of cards, trumping each other's lead. The baleful shadow of Bismarck is looming over Europe, and terror-stricken England throws herself into the arms of Russia, sinking perforce to the level of her barbarian swain.'

Mr. Zangwill proceeds: "We have all the cost of greatness, yet no greatness, and the same spiritual blight is over the bulk of Europe. When united Europe does nerve itself to demonstrate—it is against Montenegro! Since the Hague Peace Conference was established there have been the bloodiest of battles. Four British colonies, long the languorous abodes of peace, have embraced conscription and are building battleships. Arbitrations take us no further. The love of law must yield to the law of love.

"If Germany desires our territory she must have it. There is no reason, other than the sword, why Britain should possess a fourth of the globe No law, either of Sinai or Calvary, laid it down that Australia or Egypt should be British. 'An All-Red route' means a route of blood. Germany, likewise, must yield Alsace Lorraine and establish an open door to her possessions"—and so on all round over the whole field of politics.

NAVAL RIVALRY.

London, April 21.

Professor Delbruch, a distinguished Prussian savant, who has taken a prominent part in Press controversies on Anglo-German naval rivalry, has published his views on the latest proposal for an agreement between the two countries to suspend Dreadnought building for a year or two.

The professor declares that it is impossible for Germany to give her naval dockyards a holiday. She might be prepared to reduce her battleship building from three to two annually if England would initiate a reduction in her own Dreadnought construction from five ships to three per annum. But it could not be permitted to exclude from her construction record ships built for her over-seas dominions. If these battleships were not included in the arrangement for a reduction in the rate of naval construction, the English offer to reduce the rate of building would be virtually a fictitious one.

OLD MAN'S MILITANT WIFE.

Sydney, April 21.

In the Divorce Court to-day Mr. Justice Street continued the hearing of the suit brought by Linora McLean, formerly Lee Hall, for the restitution of conjugal rights against George McLean, a grazier.

The respondent, who said that he was just on eighty years of age, said in evidence I was made to sign documents by compulsion. My wife threatened to blow my brains out and to put her hatpin into my head. She used to slap me on the back of the neck, and on one occasion she twisted one of my fingers so that it nearly broke. She first ill-treated me when she had spent hundreds of pounds of my money. I rebuked her, and she called me a "Measly old hound," and went at me like a bear. She also struck me with her hand on the back of the neck.

The hearing was further adjourned to tomorrow.

PARIS AUTOMOBILE FATALITY.

Paris, April 21.

A remarkable automobile fatality, which caused the loss of three lives, occurred in the city to-day. A motor car, with two children of Madame Duncan, the famous danseuse, and their governess, was crossing a bridge over the Seine when a wheel skidded, the car swerved on to the parapet of the bridge, toppled over it and fell into the river. The governess and the two children were drowned.

Paris, April 21.

The chauffeur of the motor car, who was not injured in the accident, has been arrested for negligent driving. He declares that he had pulled up the automobile in order to avoid collision with another car, and got down to restart the engine. When he turned the handle, however, the car made a sudden bound forward and dashed over the bridge into the Seine.

THE DOMINIONS' FORCES.

London, April 21.

Speaking at a meeting of the Territorial Army Association, held at Birmingham on Saturday evening, Colonel Seely, Secretary of State for War, expressed warm appreciation of the defensive preparations being made by the overseas dominions.

The colonial forces, said Colonel Seely, were all advancing efficiently, and with a determination to render their naval and military help effective by developing their plans before the hour of danger arrived.

BURNT TO DEATH IN THE AIR.

Rome, April 21.

A terrible aerial accident occurred yesterday at Turin. Slavoroskoff, a famous Russian aviator, was carrying a passenger in an aeroplane flight, when the petrol of his motor engine exploded. The passenger was burned to death by the blazing petrol, and Slavoroskoff was very seriously injured before the machine reached the ground.

HOME RULE BILL.

London, April 21.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent in Ireland hints that the Asquith Government is contemplating a concession to Ulster under the Home Rule scheme.

The concession in view, it is said, is the exemption of Ulster from the operation of Home Rule Act, for a term of years, and thus conciliate extreme opponents and induce the House of Lords to pass the Bill next time it is presented.

TRADES UNIONISM.

London, April 21.

The Right Rev. Dr. Gore, Bishop of Oxford, yesterday gave an address to a great gathering of tramway employees on strike at Oxford, on trades unionism.

Bishop Gore declared his belief that the principles of trades unionism were thoroughly Christian, and that the movement was the most socially beneficial one that had been made in Brittain for the last half-century.

UNUSUAL LOAN TRANSACTION.

London, April 19.

In the Official Receiver's Court in February last Mrs. Margaret Clement Scott, the widow of Mr. Clement Scott who was a prominent dramatic critics, secured a verdict against Henry Burton for the recovery of £2,500, due on two loans of £1,500 and £1,000. Burton is the managing director of Partington's Advertising Company.

Yesterday the judgment was set aside and an application for a new trial was granted.

"MISSING MILLIONAIRE."

London, April 19.

Joseph Martin, the American alleged millionaire, who mysteriously disappeared from London a fortnight ago, has telegraphed from Switzerland to his friends in London as follows:—"Cease inquiries. All well. Writing."

Reuter's Agency states that the Fourth National Bank, New York, has filed proceedings against Martin's firm on a charge of having forged securities valued at 25,000 dollars (about £5,030).

SENSATIONAL CLUB SWINGING.

London, April 19.

T. Burrows, who last night had swung clubs for 100 hours, continued because he heard that since Monday last an unauthenticated American record of 110 hours had been established. Several military bands assisted him, and oxygen was twice administered to prevent him from going to sleep. After completing 167 hours Burrows stopped. He was in a delirious state and went to sleep. His heart and pulse were normal. Water was sprinkled on his face, and this irritated him. He became delirious and attacked his attendants with his clubs and fists. He was quickly mastered and is now sleeping calmly.

THE HOUSING BILL.

London, April 19.

In the House of Commons yesterday the motion for the second reading of the Housing Bill, introduced by the Unionists, was read a second time by 181 votes to 41.

Mr. Walter Long (Unionist) stated that when the Conservatives came unto power again they would make grants to local authorities to aid in the work of housing.

Mr. John Burn (President of the local Government Boards) opposed the Bill, because he regarded it as being based upon the pernicious system of doles.

NEW BRITISH AIRSHIPS.

London, April 19.

The military authorities are erecting at Farnborough a new airship that has been brought in sections from Astra in France. The airship will have a capacity of 350,000 cubic feet, and will be driven by engines of 360 horse power.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN LOAN.

London, April 19.

The underwriters will get 87 per cent. of the Western Australian 4 per cent. loan of £2,000,000 issued at £98 10s.

IN BRIEF.

Panama, April 19.

A dynamite explosion at the Pedro-Miguel locks on the Panama Canal yesterday resulted in the death of 15 men.

London, April 19.

Forty per cent. has been paid to reinsure the overdue steamer Natal Transport.

Berlin, April 19.

The "Taglische Zeitung," the Agrarian Party's organ, suggests that the partial thawing of Australian meat temporarily sanctioned by the Federal Council prevents a thorough veterinary examination of the meat. It hopes that the experiment will be discontinued as soon as possible.

Paris, April 20.

Yesterday the trial was concluded of M. Piron, Mayor of Gentilly, charged with attempting to murder last December Madame Chabrux, widow of a banker, and her sister. The evidence, which was entirely circumstantial, showed that Piron had had financial transactions with the late M. Chabrux, and that it was to his interest to get the widow and her sister out of the way. Piron was convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for 15 years.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

"AVIATION BARRACKS."

The building of barracks to accommodate the Royal Flying Corps were to have been commenced at Farnborough on May 1. The buildings will be of a more improved type than those of the main barracks at Aldershot. There will be accommodation for officers and men, and established messes and regimental institutes. It has been suggested that the new quarters will be named Aviation Barracks.

TERRITORIAL COOKS.

The Honourable Artillery Company is among the first of the Territorial corps. to prove its ability to cook its own food on active service. There are now a dozen efficient cooks in the regiment. Among them are a solicitor, a bank clerk, a rubber merchant, a dentist and a secretary to a hospital. A corps of cooks, drawn from the rank and file, has been trained during the last three months, and a practical experiment has just been carried out at Bisley.

LAWYER'S ROGUERY.

Mr. J. N. Anhut, a New York lawyer, has been convicted by a grand jury of bribery in connection with alleged efforts to release Harry Thaw from the Matteawan State Hospital for the Insane. In February last before the Governor of New York State's Committee of Inquiry Mr. Anhut admitted that an agent of Harry Thaw paid him 25,000dols. (Rs. 75,000) as a contingent retainer, but denied the accusation made by Dr. J. W. Russell, superintendent of the hospital, who told the committee that he had been offered dols. 20,000 (Rs. 60,000) by a lawyer if he would release Thaw.

TAX ON HOLIDAYS.

Passenger fares on the English railways are to be increased to meet the extra expenditure in higher wages and the like. The new fares will probably be in operation by the end of this month so that they will cover the enormous holiday traffic of the summer months. The English increase, it is stated, is likely to be less than 5 per cent. The advance notified by the Scottish railways was to have come into force on May 1 for third class ordinary and return fares. Season tickets were to be advanced by about a similar amount in Scotland. Holiday tickets, valid for a week or a fortnight, were to remain unchanged.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS TENOR.

The well-known operatic tenor, Mr. Barton McGuckin, has died at his residence, Mimosa Cottage, Stoke Poges, at the age of sixty, from heart complications. In his day Mr. McGuckin, who was born in Dublin, was one of the most brilliant operatic tenors. He was the first "Lohengrin" and "Tannhauser" in England. He frequently appeared at the Handel and other English festivals, and for fifteen years was principal tenor in the Carl Rosa Opera Company. He also sang at Covent Garden during several seasons. Mr. McGuckin was associated with Mr. Oscar Hammerstein in the management of the London Opera House.

MOTOR-CYCLISTS AND THE ARMY.

With reference to the enlistment of motor-cyclist in the Army, it is stated that Class I. will be a cyclist section of the Special Reserve, and officers will be given commissions in the Special Reserve of Officers, Royal Engineers. Fifteen days' probationary training will have to be performed and 15 days' annual training. Officers are not to be promoted beyond the rank of lieutenant. The non-commissioned officers and men are to be enlisted for service in the Royal Engineers, ages eighteen to thirty years, with periods of four years' enlistment which may be continued up to forty years of age. Eight shillings per day is to be allowed for the motor-cycle during training, together with ordinary rates of Army pay for rank and file, plus allowances.

WEALTH IN A SECRET DRAWER.

A woman's persistent efforts to find a secret drawer in an old-fashioned bureau her husband has bought at an auction sale have resulted in the solution of a mystery regarding the wealth of a Cardiff man who died six years ago. The present owner of the bureau, Mr. Muller, a second-hand furniture dealer, of Cardiff, paid £3 for it, and it has been in his possession since last November. It was quite by accident that Mrs. Muller discovered the secret she had so long tried to probe. When the drawer revealed itself, it was full of documents showing a £500 investment in Transvaal Government Stock, £269 on deposit in a bank at Cardiff, and deeds of some house property. All the documents bore the name of Mr. David Morris Lewis, who died at Cardiff six years ago. The police have found a married daughter of Mr. Lewis. She stated that when her father died, they were surprised at the smallness of his estate as shown by the documents they could find.

MYSTERY OF YELLOW ROOM.

The French police are puzzled by a curious burglary, which might be described as the "mystery of the yellow room" in the Comte de Rouge's villa at Orsay, near Paris. The "yellow room" is that of the Comtesse de Rouge, and adjoins that occupied by her husband. There are two doors to the room one opening on the corridor, which is locked from the outside every night, and another communicating with a dressing-room which the Comtesse locks from within. On the night of the burglary the doors and windows on the ground floor, which are protected by double shutters, were closed by a manservant. About half-past eleven the Comtesse hearing a sound in the corridor, called to her husband, who got up and searched the passage. There was apparently nothing wrong, and, having reassured his wife, he went back to bed. At midnight the Comtesse awoke with a start to find a man standing by her bedside with a dark lantern turned full on her face. He seized her by the throat to prevent her screaming, but she fought desperately and caught him by his tie. He tore himself away and dashed out of the room. The Comte de Rouge aroused by the noise, opened a window and fired his revolver to awaken the servants. An examination of the villa revealed nothing. There was no sign of a forcible entry having been made, but a window and a door had been opened from within. The servants are above suspicion, and if it were not for the open door and the torn tie the police would feel inclined to dismiss the story as the effects of a dream.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a scanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co Crawford Market Bombay

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY

Usher's "Green Stripe" is Extra Old Scotch

The Whisky that will agree with you.

Sole Agents throughout India for the above and Usher's "Special Reserve" and "O. V. G."

Elphinstone Circle. BOMBAY.

Cutler Palmer & Co. "The Wine" Merchants of the East

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is acknowledged as an ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC in warding off the bites of

Mosquitos and Other Insects.

Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.

Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.

To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—

KATRAK and Co., KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & COMPANY

RICHARD MATHEWS, & Co., Ltd. LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World

"LUTON" HAT DYE

With a single bottle of "Luton" Hat Dye you may renovate your old straw hat and make it equal to new. Put up in all colours that will dry at once WITHOUT GLOSS OR POLISH. WILL RESIST RAIN, and gives all the effects of new goods, dyeing the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance. One of the most useful inventions of the day.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Owing to spurious imitations, be sure you ask for and see the name.

Manufacturers:—

WHITAKER & CO., LUTON DYE WORKS, KENDAL, ENGLAND.

ELOPING RECTOR.

FALL OF A FASHIONABLE PREACHER.

In a workman's tiny flat at Brooklyn, where a man and a woman were playing with two children, was enacted on Thursday in mail week the closing scene in the matrimonial entanglement of Mr. Jeremiah Knode Cooke, once famous as the rector of the fashionable church of St. George's Hempstead, Long Island, and his fascinating ward, Miss Floredda Whaley.

Six years ago, when he was at the height of his fame as a preacher, Mr. Cooke deserted his wife and fled to California with the seventeen-year-old girl whose guardian he was. Although a hue and cry was raised by the entire Press of the country, the couple succeeded in concealing their identity for a year, during which the clergyman earned a precarious living as a house painter in San Francisco. When they were discovered a child had been born to them, and they fled again and wandered from place to place, until they settled in Brooklyn, where Mr. Cooke gained his bread as a working painter.

The deserted Mrs. Cooke turned a deaf ear to the pleas of her husband to divorce him in order to legitimise his two children. The grandmother of Miss Floredda Whaley, a very wealthy woman, disowned her granddaughter.

In April 17 the Sheriff from Hartford, Conn., appeared unexpectedly at the home of the unfrocked clergyman and served him with a notice of divorce proceedings. As a warning to other couples inclined to yield to temptation, Mr. Cooke had furnished the newspapers with a narrative of his extraordinary adventures since his elopement.

He declares that he and Miss Whaley were often on the verge of starvation. Wherever they sought to hide themselves, they were overtaken by their story. "I could now preach as the result of my intimate acquaintance with all sorts and conditions of people far more effectively than ever before, but I shall remain a house painter. I desire to say, however, that I would never have eloped if I had known the fearful suffering my sin would bring on Floredda, whom I devotedly love."

Miss Whaley fervently declared that she would rather live with Mr. Cooke than as the wife of any living man, but her advice to any girl who loves as she does is, "Do not defy the conventions." Mr. Cooke and she are to be married as soon as a divorce is granted.

Mrs. Cooke states that she has become convinced that her religious scruples against divorce were wrong. She intends to resume her maiden name and devote her life and wealth to the service of religion.

THE CASE OF H.M.S. "TORCH."

Writing to the "Morning Post" Capt. E. C. Carver (retired), late in command of his Majesty's ship "Torch," says:—

It is more than two years since his Majesty's ship "Torch" sailed from Sydney in a condition which would have rendered private owners liable to legal penalties. No inquiry has been held, and, although £12,000 has now been spent on the ship, she still leaked in December 1912, and was limited to four-fifths of her full power.

Since the "Torch" commissioned the condition of affairs on the Australia Station has been gradually revealing itself. Those whose memories are a little longer than the ordinary will recall the state of our foreign relations in September 1911. What was the condition of the ships serving in the Australian squadron at that time? "Powerful" (flag), possibly capable of steaming twelve knots for a moderate period; "Challenger," undergoing a somewhat extensive refit; "Encounter," in good condition; "Cambrian," in fair condition; "Pioneer," in good condition; "Pyramus," too bad to be sent to China; "Prometheus," presumably better than "Pyramus," but took three and a half months to get to China, when it was found that her bottom was rusted through; "Psyche," capable of steaming eight knots, funnels and upper deck decayed by rust (her bottom has now been found to be dangerously thin); "Torch" absolutely hopeless.

Thus out of a squadron of nine ships three were in dangerously unseaworthy condition, two in very bad condition, one in fair condition, two in good condition, and one refitting.

Mr. Churchill has made a number of statements with respect to these ships, which have been principally remarkable for direct misstatements of fact, "suppressio veri" and "suggestio falsi." He has admitted "lax administration and lamentable want of Common sense," and has stated that disciplinary action has been taken where necessary; but what are the facts? The Commander-in-Chief has received an extension of his period of command. The captain of the dockyard has been censured, but has received a good service pension. Two dockyard officers have been censured, but each has received promotion which was subject to selection.

On the Cape Station the "Hermes," "Forte," and "Pandora," on the East Indies Station the "Proserpine," "Philomel," and other ships have shown by their performances that something is gravely amiss.

The indictment contained in this letter is sufficiently grave, but when the authorities show by their actions such determination as they have done to suppress all facts and palliate this inefficient and dangerous condition some external stimulus is necessary. It is with this necessity in view that I write this letter, which I conceive to be a public duty. The apathy which has allowed the first Lord to make statements in the House of Commons on these matters, which are mutually destructive and opposed to the facts, gives little hope of any remedy, but the public, having been warned of the state of affairs, can no longer disclaim responsibility for its continuance.

An element of confusion has been introduced into the Ceylon Budget which was submitted to the Legislative Council, a few days ago by another change in the delimitation of the financial year. As a result of this change—hereafter the year will run from the 1st October to the 30th September—provision has to be made in the estimates for fifteen months and comparison with the previous year is only rendered possible by taking four-fifths of every item in the budget.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and rope.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market.

PARTIES AND POLITICS IN JAPAN.

PRINCE KATSURA'S FALL.

All observers agree, writes the Tokyo correspondent of the "Times" that in the last three months Japan has made a long stride towards genuine democratic Government. Whereas in November, there was little talk and apparently still less chance, of the establishment of a party-Cabinet, to-day, it is generally granted that such a Cabinet is only a matter of one or two years at the most. It is widely thought that the "regime" of the Elder Statesmen is dead and that never again, in all probability, will the experiment of a bureaucratic Cabinet independent of the majority in the Diet be witnessed. Prince Katsura, one of the strongest of modern statesmen, has given the "coup de grace" to the old "regime," and while the new is not yet fully established, there would appear to be no possibility of a reaction which would carry us back to the days when the Government could be carried on almost regardless of Parliament.

Rightly or wrongly, Prince Katsura has typified the old "regime," in spite of his efforts to persuade the people to consider him henceforth as a constitutional politician. Of course, when he was commanded by the Emperor to form a Ministry in the latter half of December, his position was undeniably that of a bureaucrat riding into power over the bodies of the party politicians. The Cabinet which had just fallen contained a powerful representation of the Seiyu-kai party, its three chief leaders being respectively Premier, Home Minister, and Minister of Justice. It fell owing to the intrigues, if not of the Genro, at any rate of the magnates of the Choshiu Clan, with the Genro as willing supporters. It fell, moreover, at a time when it had the fullest support, not only of the members of the Diet, and of the intelligent public, but of the business men who recognized the soundness of its financial policy. When it fell such was the popular outcry that it soon became evident to the Elder Statesmen that a Cabinet under a military man like Count Terauchi would not be tolerated and that the situation could be controlled only by Prince Katsura.

Accordingly, Prince Katsura undertook the task of government and was not long in constituting his Ministry. But three things militated from the beginning strongly against his success. He was a Choshiu man; he came into power as the nominee of the Elder Statesmen and as the result of a bureaucratic intrigue; and, in order to do so, he was compelled to give up his post at Court as Lord Chamberlain—and therefore the closest personal adviser of the Emperor—in violation of the public pledge he had made in August, upon taking up that post that he would henceforth devote his life to service at Court. I believe it to be true both that he would have preferred not to return to power last December and that his mind was even then made up in favour of administration along more constitutional lines than those he had hitherto followed. Therefore, in strict fairness he was not deserving of the bitter criticism he incurred by his action at that time.

Prince Katsura was quick to perceive the formidable character of the obstacles he had to meet. Although he was not long in announcing his intention of following the policy of retrenchment inaugurated by the preceding Cabinet, and indeed of carrying it still further than they had ever proposed, he found that it would by no means be sufficient to identify himself with the policies of the Seiyu-kai. He must have a party of his own, and if possible a majority in the Diet. With characteristic frankness he announced his intention to representatives of the Press, declaring at the same time his conviction that the country had outgrown the stage of bureaucracy and was ripe for something more like party government. "We are glad to hear of Prince Katsura conversion," declared the newspapers, "but we require proof of it before we can believe that he will be what he promises to be."

PUBLIC HOSTILITY.

In the meantime a publice campaign of unprecedented vigour was going on, a campaign directed at first against the magnates of the army, who had overthrown the Marquess Saionji's Cabinet, and then solely and entirely against Prince Katsura, into whose lap the fruit of their obstruction had fallen. When the Diet actually did meet, a vote of censure was brought forward with the support of the whole Seiyu-kai party as well as of the stalwarts of the Kokumin-to, and Prince Katsura, to save himself from public discomfiture, was compelled suddenly to suspend the Session. Immediately following that came the riots, which have already been reported by cable, and immediately following the riots came Prince Katsura's resignation.

But Prince Katsura's political career is very far from being over. When I saw him after his fall he emphatically asserted his intention of carrying on the battle, and of carrying it on as a party politician. He made the highly important admission that he had now come to hold the view that no man should undertake to govern the country who had not behind him a majority in the House of Representatives. Finally, to the suggestion that he had placed himself in a false position by first assuming the Premiership and then attempting to form a majority party to support his Government, he replied that at the time of taking office he had not definitely projected the formation of a party. To the further suggestion that, after all, his constitutional principles and his practical policies, as published, were identical with those of the parties which were fighting him, and that therefore, they had naturally regarded him as one who was attempting to steal their clothes, he pointed to one marked difference between his and their programmes—namely, the insistence on social reforms to be found in his party manifesto.

There can be no doubt of Prince Katsura's courage to carry on the project he has conceived or about the strength of his determination to overcome popular animosity.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 4th May, to 6 a.m. on the 5th May:—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total	29	25
Total mortality for to-day from all causes	...	113

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists in two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

LOSS OF WEIGHT

Do not neglect it. Reinforce your ordinary daily diet with this highly concentrated and active fat-, flesh- and muscle-forming food—

'KEPLER'

(TRADE MARK)

COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT

Of special value in strengthening constitutions weakened by malaria, fevers, etc. Every spoonful helps to increase the weight and strength. You will like its rich nutty malt flavour.

Obtainable of all Chemists

Be sure it is 'KEPLER'

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Valence (Drôme-France).

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.

DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in Pondichéry.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., *Physician to the Westminster Hospital.*

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the word of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT, *Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

A Natural Beauty Secret

THE proved beautifying powers of Icilma Fluor Cream, England's premier face-cream, are entirely due to Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria—it stimulates the skin to natural healthy action—this is the real secret of Beauty. Nothing else in the world has the same effect.

Icilma Fluor Cream is ideal for all seasons—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and delightful to use. It preserves the complexion—removes roughness, redness, heat-spots, chaps, peeling and irritations—cures insect bites—makes the skin soft, clear, cool and smooth—and is the true natural aid to Beauty.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA COMPANY LTD., LONDON, ENG.

Icilma Fluor Cream.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

A Lay Preacher

Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort at work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

Quite Gone—Never Return.

Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even although I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public-speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria.

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
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MEN AND MATTERS.

LITICS AND RAILWAYS.

Lord Claud Hamilton, whose retirement om Parliament at the next General Elec- on is announced, is, with Sir Frederick anbury, the principal representative of e railway industry in the House of Com- ons. As chairman of the Great Eastern ailways he has also had to bear more abuse om the militant trade unionists than any her railway chief. Lord Claud occupied seat in the House continuously from 1865 1888, but was not in Parliament from e latter year until 1910, when he was ected for South Kensington on the death Earl Percy.

P.S' FASHIONS.

That arbiter of elegance, the "Tailor and utter," has often severely critised the sar- rial standards of the House of Commons, d the present tendency in members' dress ill probably not find especial favour with r contemporary. More and more members e replacing the conventional silk hat and ock coat by the bowler hat and lounge it, Lord Hugh Cecil being one of the test converts to the "new style." But ith protracted sessions and lengthy debates, seems only right that our legislators ould wear comfortable clothing.

TY REMEMBRANCER.

Mr. Herbert Stuart Sankey, who has en appointed City Remembrancer in ccession to Mr. Adrian Pollock, is one the City representatives on the London unty Council, and has been Recorder of argate since 1905. He was for a time Colo- el Commanding the Inns of Court Officers' raining Corps. The duties of Remem- rancer, whose salary is £1,500, a year, are rincipally to represent the Corporation at reasury Boards and before Parliamentary ommittees.

ARUS.

Mr. Gustav Hamel, who accomplished e brilliant non-stop flight from Dover to logne, is one of the finest of our airmen. e is only 24, and his flying experiences te back to a little over two years ago, ortly after obtaining his "breve," he presented England in the Gordon Bennett e and a little later, in September. 1911, nveyed the first batch of letters by the rial post to Windsor. Habitues of the ndon aerodrome know him to be a plucky well as a brilliant aviator.

STLED LUNCHEONS.

One notes with some apprehension that e vogue for hustled luncheons appears to growing. The banquet presided over by arl Grey in mail week, which was conclud- , speeches and all, in 55 minutes, is the ird for which he has been responsible in e past few weeks. One rather shudders think of the increase in dyspepsia that ill result if this practice becomes at all mmon.

ROYAL MYSTERY.

Mdme. Otto Brucks, who is about to blish a book in which she promises to eal the mystery of the Meyerling gedy, is in spite of her name, a princess the Bavarian House. She is the daughter Duke Louis of Bavaria, and the niece of murdered Empress of Austria. Her sband is the director of the municipal eatre at Metz. Her family has other rela- ons with the stage, as her father married, organatically, Henrietta Mendel, the tress.

SPIRIT MUSEUM."

A long-standing dispute regarding the te of a section of the Natural History useum at South Kensington, the so-called Spirit Museum," has just been settled by e decision of the authorities to provide nderground accommodation beneath the ad in front of the Museum. The "Spirit useum" has no connection with spooks; is so designated because it contains fishes d reptiles from all parts of the world reserved in alcohol.

NJURER AND DIPLOMAT.

An unusually adventurous career was that Marius Cazeneuve, whose death is report- d from Paris. He was versed in Brah- inical and Egyptian lore had developed is memory to a most marvellous extent, nd was a very skilled juggler. This last companiment was of great use in Mada- ascar. M. Cazeneuve travelled thither n 1886, when the French Resident was nding his position difficult, and his con- uring tricks impressed Queen Ranavalo so nuch that better relations with the Resi- lent ensued.

COMINGS OF-AGE.

The postponement until July, of the cele- rations in connexion with the coming of- ge of Viscount Carlton, the elder son of the Earl of Wharncliffe, who has just completed his twenty-first year, gives that month no fewer than five events of that nature, for the heirs of four peers will then reach man's estate. Three of these, in addition to Lord Carlton, will succeed to earldoms in due course —Viscount Marsham, the only son of the Earl of Romney Lord Doune, the eldest son of the Earl of Moray, and Viscount Rain- cliffe, the elder son of the Earl of Londs borough. The other future peer is the Hon. William Westerna, the senior of Lord Ross- more's two sons. During this year, the heirs of nine earls in all come of age. Next month Viscount Althorp, the son of Earl Spencer, will attain his majority, while in the closing part of the year Viscount Sandon the Earl of Harrowby's only son), Lord Loughborough (the Earl of Rosslyn's heir). Lord Garlies (the Earl of Galloway's elder son), and Viscount Clive (the elder son of the Earl of Powis) will reach the same stage.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF IRELAND.

The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, who according to rumour, is contemplating re- signation, has been the head of the King's Bench Division in the sister-island for a longer period than any of his predecessors in the past two centuries, for it is close upon twenty-four years since he was appointed after a brief term as Law Officer during the stormy days of Mr. Balfour's reign as Irish Secretary. He has been referred to recently as Sir Peter O'Brien, but some years ago he was given a barony, so that his correct title is Lord O'Brien. Despite his long term as Lord Chief Justice, Lord O'Brien has several seniors on the Irish Bench. The Lord Chief Baron, the Right Hon. Christopher Palles, was appointed as long ago as 1874, while Mr. Justice Boyd was chosen Judge of the Court of Bankruptcy in 1885, and Mr. Justice Gib- son (Lord O'Brien's predecessor as Attorney- General) has sat in the King's Bench Division since 1888. The Irish Bench can thus show several seniors to our own High Court, while the re[illegible]d of the Lord Chief Baron even exceeds [illegible]se of Sir Al- bert de Rutzen, with [illegible] thirty-seven years as a Metropolitan [illegible]strate, and of Judge Greenhow, who has been a County- court judge for a third of a century.

LONDON'S OLDER UNIVERSITY.

Apropos of London University it may be recalled that although its history is generally spoken of as dating from 1836, London has claims to a much older University. In the Appen- dix to Stow's "Annales" of three centuries ago there is what purports to be an account of the "three Great Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London." The writer enumerates the Gresham Foundation, the Divinity Schools at Westminster and St. Paul's the Law Schools of the Inns of Court and of Chancery, the College of Heralds the Schools of Civil Law at Doctors' Commons. and St. Paul's School, and claims that these form a collected and complete academic system. Actually the first attempt at establishing a University in London was that of Gresham in 1548. He established seven professorships and assign- ed his mansion in Bishopsgate for their residence, his idea being to form the nucleus of a University for those who could not go to Oxford or Cambridge. Among the professors, of this first London University, were men so distinguished as christopher Wren, Isaac Barrow, Hooke, Petty, and Dr. Bali.

THE STOPWATCH LUNCHEON.

EARL GREY'S RECORD MEAL AND SPEECHES.

"That concludes the luncheon just fifty- five minutes since we sat down," said Earl Grey triumphantly at the end of the City luncheon given at De Keyser's Royal Hotel London, on April 17 by the Royal Colonial Institute, in honour of Sir Lomer Gouin, Prime Minister of Quebec.

This is the third quick luncheon Earl Grey has "personally conducted" in the interests of busy City men. The meal and speeches are compressed in one hour. Prac- tice is making perfect, for whereas the first luncheon in February took one minute over time, yesterday's was five minutes within the hour, as the following time-table shows:—

1-15 p.m.—Guests leave reception room for luncheon hall. No loitering.
1-20—Filets de sole bonne femme.
1-26.—Mixed grill. Pommes frites. Petits potsca l'anglaise. (Here the waiters bring coffee cups.)
1-35.—Apple tart. Custard. Sauce. (Wai- ter puts sugar in coffee cups.)
1-44.—Cheese.
1-42.—Coffee.
1-43.—The loyal toast.
1-43½.—Earl Grey introduces Sir Lomer Gouin.
1-44.—Sir Lomer Gouin's speech.
2-4—Earl Grey speaks again.
2-10.—End of proceedings.

The proceedings left little time for con- versation. Most of the men ate silently and drank little. One or two who talked did not complete any of the courses. Earl Grey, who had kept close eye on his watch, finding at 2-4 that there were "a few minutes over," spoke a few further words, although he said it was not the custom at such luncheons for anyone to make a speech after the guest.

The Prime Minister of Quebec said he believed that was the first time a French Canadian Prime Minister had thus been honoured in London, and he wished to improve the occasion by saying how happy and contented the descendants of the pioneers of civilisation in Canada were living under the British flag.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BRILLIANT TONES VERSUS SOFTER COLOURING.

While vivid colours are evident in many luxurious dresses, there are quite as many who give preference to softer and more deli- cate shade, and others, again, who favour black. This was illustrated unmistakably writes a London lady at the production of "The Cap and Bells" at the Little Theatre. In the first act Miss Ethel Warwick wears a simple, but perfectly cut, coat and skirt of purple tweed, the coat having a purple collar, and fastening round the waist with a belt and an oxidised buckle. Under this is worn a blouse of purple crepe de chine, fastening with amethyst buttons, and having a softly falling collar of kilted net and lace. A muff and tie of skunk and a small purple velours hat complete this toilette.

MISS WARWICK'S DINNER FROCK.

In the same act this artist wears a di- ner dress of greyish blue charmeuse, with a a fichu of chiffon and point Paris lace, caught with a bunch of violets. The fichu is trimmed with tiniest of pink chiffon roses with blue chiffon leaves. The skirt of the gown is draped to one side, and caught with a bow of the charmeuse. In Act II. Miss Warwick wears a simple frock of cerise cloth laced in front with a wide black silk lace threaded through black eyelet-holes. The little belted bodice has a sailor collar of the cloth, over with, is worn a smaller lingerie collar with cuffs to match. A charmeuse of the deepest cream has been chosen to materialise the evening gown in which Miss Warwick appears in Act III. The skirt is draped from one side of the front in large pleats to the back, where it forms a kind of hood, ending in a handsome silk tassel. The little baby bodice is partly of satin and partly of tulle, the upper part consisting of two layers of tulle one showing a little above the other and having a true- lover's knot arrangement of pale blue ribbon. Within the loops are tiny pink silk roses and green leaves, these flow- ers being continued at intervals round the upper bodice. The tulle veils an under-bo- dice of Malines lace over flesh-coloured chiffon, and the transparent tulle sleeves are small and rather tight

MISS MILLET'S DRESSES.

Miss Maud Millet first appears in a rest- grown of peach-hued charmeuse and ecru- lace, with which she wears a loose trimmed coat of peach-coloured chiffon. Brocade of a glorious copper hue is the material of another of her gowns, and the bodice of this is composed of gold lace, veiled with copper net. Again, she wears a gown of black charmeuse, with a corsage of black chiffon, embroidered with roses in blue and green beadwork, and her evening dress is also soft black charmeuse, with bodice of green chiffon veiled mith black net.

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BRIEF AND PITHY.

BONA FIDE.

The little village of Strathblane, lying snugly in the hollow of great towering hills with a covering of snow, would have aroused the enthusiasm of any connoisseur as it appeared on Sunday (writes "Knapsack" in the "Glasgow News"). Just as I entered the village with a companion we were dis- puting which was the alternative way to Milngavie, and, noticing three or four villa- gers having a confab on a dyke nearby, we decided to approach them for definite infor- mation. They did not, however, await our arrival, but, seeing we were bent on infor- mation, two of them shouted in unison: "That's it up there." "Just what I told you," said my friend. "Not at all," I said; and then, to our informers, "Are you sure that's the Milngavie road?" They looked surprised for a moment, and then one of them replied, "Ach! dash it! we thought ye were lookin' for the inn where ye're bona fide."

LIFE IN NEW YORK.

The quiet life of New York is thus graphically described in a local paper:

Down with the (Bang!) vilifiers! Un- doubtedly New York is the most virtuous and (Help!) safest city in the world. (B-o-o-o-mb!) Any decent, sober man or woman (Honk!) can walk our streets by day or night (Police!) without the slight- test risk. The Arson Trust, Gunman's Trust (Murder!), Black Hand, Kindnappers, and Blackmailer's (Bang, bang!) are confined to a small section (Stop thief!) under guard of our vigilant police. (Smash!) Any one who attacks our fair fame (B-o-om!) ought to be deported. (Help! police!) Boost, don't knock (Crack! whang!) New York.

FRENCH TRIAL COMEDY.

The Assize Court begun its session at Versailles (says the "Daily Citizen" Paris correspondent). Everything went well at first. The jurors were sworn in. The accus- ed—a band of Apaches—put in the dock. The Attorney had begun his speech when suddenly the President of the court noticed that one of the jurors had disappeared.

The case was stopped and a thorough search was made, but the juror could not be found. The case therefore had to be ad- journed and the police asked to assist in the search.

At last the juror returned. It appeared that he had to be married, but in the excite- ment of being for the first time called to take part in a trial in which several death sentences were sure to be pronounced he had forgotton all about it.

Only after he had been sworn and in- formed that under no circumstance would he be allowed to leave the court until the deliberations of the jury were over did he recall his pressing appointment elswhere, and escape unnoticed, to be quietly married and to return to spend his honeymoon in the jury-box.

POLITICAL STRIKE ORIGIN.

The idea of a general strike for political purposes is a British invention, the "Man- chester Guardian" points out. The author was a certain William Benbow—cobbler, publisher, bookseller, and coffee-house keeper—who, in 1831, wrote a pamphlet un- der the title "Grand National Holiday and Congress of the Productive Classes."

As a follower of Robert Owen, he advo- cated the stoppage of all work for the period of one month in order to teach the capita- list class an economic and political lesson. The idea was taken up seven years later by the Chartist Convention, under the name of a "holy month," and it was zealously advo- cated as a means of compelling Parliament to grant the six points of the Charter.

But it was not until 1842 that the fam- ous "plug riots" in Lancashire, gave the Chartists the chance of realising their sche- me. Of course it went best in Lancashire. The cotton trade all stopped, but the movement was not supported in any other industry, and it "fizzled out."

A WAY THEY HAD AT THE ADMIRALTY.

It was an unkind fate that took Lord Gil- ford, a man of action, whose proper place "was the quarter-deck, handing a ship or directing a squadron," for a spell to official- dom at the Admiralty.

One day (according to Admiral Penrose Fitzgerald's "Memories of the Sea") an old friend and shipmate visited him there, and found him sitting at his desk, up to his eyes in papers, nursing his wounded wrist, silent and morose, pondering a question he did not seem able to solve:

"That pile of papers you see there," said he, "is the result of three months' heated controversy as to whether the boys in the training shops are to be supplied with pewter spoons, or whether they are to dip up the new ration of treacle with their bread, and without the use of spoons; and we have not settled it yet."

THE SPOTLIGHT.

Florence Rockwell (says the "Argonaut") tells how a certain actor well known on the American stage engaged in a most effective battle with Iago when he was playing Othello. The players met, and Othello, seizing Iago by the throat, began to choke him. The stage fight was realistically pre- sented, so much so, in fact, that after the performance a friend approached the erst- while Othello and spoke to him. "That was a most effective fight you put up to- night," he said; "in fact, you seemed to be very much in earnest." "In earnest? Indeed I was. Why, confound the fellow, he was trying to push me out of the spotlight."

ANECDOTES OF LORD LLANDAFF.

Regarding Matthews in office (says a cor- respondent in the "Manchester Guardian," writing of the late Lord Llandaff), a good deal has appeared about the Lipski case. Queen Victoria was convinced that Lipski was innocent, and was most anxious to par- don him. Matthews stood his ground, and Lipski was hanged. As Lipski had con- fessed to the murder in prison, Matthew's standing out against the Queen was ad- mired.

He was not admired for his action in the case of the two young parricides of Crewe. The elder was hung, and the sentence of the younger was commuted. When I said to him that it was a miscarriage of justice, he replied: "Quite true—I searched, but could not find a recent precedent for hanging a boy of sixteen." This was surely something like brutality, for, of course, I meant that he ought not to have hanged the elder brother, who was twenty.

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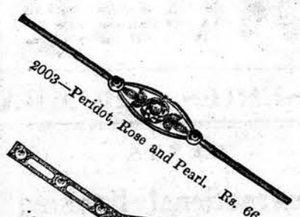
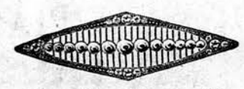
79—Diamond, Pearl, and Platinum-fronted. Rs. 110.

Fancy Tourmaline and Pearls. Rs. 66.

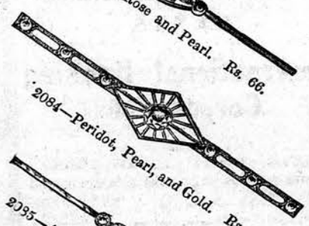


2003—Peridot, Rose and Pearl. Rs. 66.

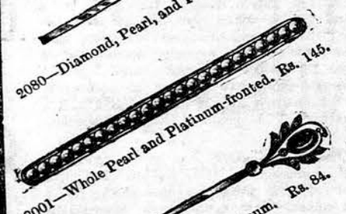
2080—Diamond, Pearl, and Platinum-fronted. Rs. 85.



Diamond and Pearl with Enamel plate. Rs. 285.

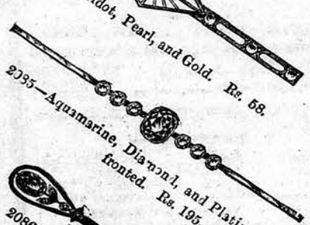


2084—Peridot, Pearl, and Gold. Rs. 58.



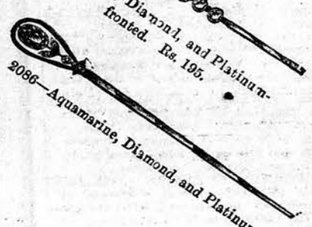
2001—Whole Pearl and Platinum-fronted. Rs. 145.

Diamond and Pearl with Enamel interchangeable plates Rs. 600.



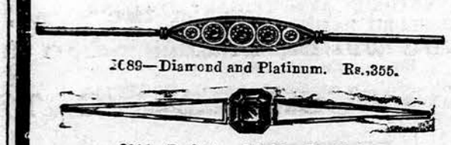
2085—Aquamarine, Diamond, and Platinum-fronted. Rs. 195.

2082—Turquoise, Diamond, and Platinum. Rs. 84.



2086—Aquamarine, Diamond, and Platinum. Rs. 65.

2088—DiamonPearl, and Platinum. Rs. 165.



2089—Diamond and Platinum. Rs. 355.

2090—Diamond and Platinum-fronted. Rs. 85.

2091—Peridot and Gold. Rs. 60.

2092—Ruby or Sapphire, and Pearl and Gold. Rs. 72.

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